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# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

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## The Value of the Navy to the Merchant Marine



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Hon. T. V. O'Connor

*IT will be a matter of gratification to the Naval Service to read the following article contributed at the request of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by Hon. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board. Mr. O'Connor fully realizes the importance of close cooperation between the Merchant Marine and the Navy, and his views, in connection therewith deserve the careful consideration to which his ability and vision entitle them.*

By T. V. O'CONNOR, Chairman, United States Shipping Board

THE currents which govern the lives of the people of the United States are hidden deep beneath the movement of daily events. These currents can not be governed by the will of any group of individuals nor turned aside by transitory circumstances. They have their source in the essential needs of human nature. The national need becomes the motive for increasing trade. The rising standard of living in the United States is the national need for an expansion of trade and commerce. Foreign trade and commerce cannot expand in the face of keen international competition unless there goes along with it an expansion of banking facilities abroad and the means of transporting our commerce independent of foreign competitors.

That great Anglo-Saxon seaman, Sir Walter Raleigh, was the first to expound the axiom that, "Whoever commands the sea commands the trade of the world, and whoever commands the trade commands the rest of the world, and consequently the world itself." This farsighted seaman-statesman saw the inseparable connection between the command of the trade of the world and the command of the seas of the world. To command the seas of the world or even to have a legitimate share in the command of the seas of the world, we must have sea power. The backbone of a country's seapower is its merchant marine. The other elements that make up the country's seapower, and which are auxiliary to the merchant marine, are the Navy and outlying bases.

The outbreak of the World War brought home to the people of the United States that without a merchant marine of its own the country would cease to grow in wealth and its standard of living would cease to rise. Vast quantities of merchandise became banked up at the seaports unable to be transported across the seas because the foreign merchant ships, whose services we had theretofore employed in transporting our commerce, were withdrawn by the belligerents for war purposes. The country set about building a merchant fleet of its own, only to find that as a neutral, our country's free use of the seas was being illegally interfered with by all the belligerents. For the third time in our history, the Navy was called upon to restore the freedom of the seas to American commerce and to exact from the belligerents those neutral rights for which our country has stood since President Washington's proclamation of neutrality. Today our country has a foreign commerce to the value of over eight billions of dollars. American merchant ships are now transporting about 33 percent of this commerce. Twelve hundred American ships are constantly along seventy thousand miles of ocean and coast-

(Continued on page 516)

## Legislative Program Helping Services

By John Callan O'Laughlin

THE program of legislation for the Army and the Navy and Marine Corps is being gradually formulated by the leaders in Congress. It has been decided:

1. That every effort shall be made to bring about the enactment of legislation for the settlement of the air controversy, preferably along the lines of the recommendations made by the Morrow Board.

2. That no cut shall be made in the enlisted or commissioned personnel of the Army, which shall be kept at the strength provided in the budget.

3. That the Senate shall increase the enlisted strength of the Navy to 83,000, as against the House cut to 82,000, and insist upon its decision standing in the law as finally enacted. The Senate also will stand for the construction, engineering and fuel allowances approved in the budget, and will endeavor to induce the House to agree at least to a compromise, which will mean an increase over the figures allowed by the House. The budget figures for the Marine Corps will not be enlarged.

The Military Committee of the House will formulate its aviation bill for the Army next week. The Naval Committee of the House has begun hearings, and will report an aviation bill for the Navy within three weeks. Neither of these committees is impressed with the desirability of an additional Assistant Secretary of War or an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the insurance question is doubtful of approval. It may be the Military Committee only will deal with the question of aviation personnel. That committee is expected to oppose a National Defense Department or a Unified Air Department or corps. It will authorize three additional brigadier generals for the Air, one of whom must have had flying experience. The Naval Committee, at the moment, seems to prefer action on the question of materiel rather than that of personnel. It would not be surprising should it submit a comprehensive program of aircraft construction to the House including from three to five hundred aeroplanes to be built over a period of five or ten years and a dirigible to replace the Shenandoah. The committee also will favor the continuance of the air station at Lakehurst, N. J. So far as the personnel question is concerned, only executive pressure will bring action, and it is understood that this now is being applied. So far as the general personnel question of the Navy is concerned, Senator Hale, of Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, seems to be doubtful as to the wisdom of asking for any such legislation at this session. The Navy has no stronger friend than the able Maine Senator, and Navy friends realize that if he does nothing at this time it is because of apprehension that any move in the direction of improvement of personnel conditions would react to the disadvantage of the Service. There is a possibility of something being done in the way of readjustment of the pay of commissioned warrant officers, but nothing more.

To show how carefully the friends of the Army and the Navy at the Capitol are moving, a conference this week between Senator Hale and Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, is in point. Congressional leaders do not lose sight of the jealousy which the House has for the Senate. It was suggested that aviation legislation could be pushed to an early conclusion by the Senate enacting at once a bill which would incorporate the recommendations of the Morrow Board. Such a bill relating to the Department of Commerce and covering the recommendations relating to that department was passed by the Senate upon the insistence of Senator Bingham, who was a member of the Morrow Board. This act has been cut to pieces in the House. It was feared the Army and Navy aviation bill if passed by the Senate would meet a like fate, and, therefore, Senators Wadsworth and Hale reached the decision not to press the legislation in the upper chamber but to await the action of the House.

The President is following closely the consideration which Congress is giving to aviation and Army and Navy legislation. He has been in frequent conference with congressional leaders. He has made it clear that he wants the budget figures for both Services followed by Congress, the Morrow Board recommendations adopted, and provision made for another dirigible. Controlling Congress as he does, it may be that better results will be achieved at the Capitol than the congressional leaders now forecast.

Details of President Coolidge's Action on Col. Mitchell's Resignation—Page 515



# AS THE COUNTRY SEES OUR SERVICE PROBLEMS

## Editors Generally Approve President's Sentence of Col. Mitchell

THE editors of the country apparently are in agreement as to the wisdom of President Coolidge's disposition of the case of Col. William Mitchell, Air Service, U.S.A. Even those papers which were among his earnest supporters when he issued his sensational denunciation of the administration of the War and Navy Departments, and his charges of inefficiency and lack of administrative vision in connection with Air defense, have apparently acquiesced in the propriety of the President's sentence. For example, the *New York World* (Democratic), criticizes Colonel Mitchell's counsel for characterizing as abominable the phrase "during the pleasure of the President," and his further statement that it is "the most un-American sentence ever pronounced." The *World* continues:

"It is extremely difficult to follow either this line of reasoning or the argument which Colonel Mitchell's counsel tacks to it, that the President's decision 'evidently is for the sole purpose of muzzling the Colonel and keeping the truth from the people.' Colonel Mitchell has had his day in court, the court has decided against him, and in the interest of Army morale Colonel Mitchell is now being disciplined. It is a mistake to argue, as Colonel Mitchell's counsel seems to want to, that armies are democratic assemblages with the right of free speech guaranteed to every member. They are not democratic assemblages but autocratic organizations which actually need discipline and cannot tolerate individualism. An army could not retain its self-respect if it permitted its officers to abuse each other in public and to conduct a propaganda of their own. \* \* \* Outside of the Army and not inside of the Army is where such an agitation properly belongs."

The *New York Times* holds that a precedent has been made in an extraordinary case for future courts-martial in like proceedings. It is suggested that Colonel Mitchell could efface the blight upon his record by returning to active service and finishing his term in the Army with credit and distinction. It declares that Representative Reid rendered the Colonel no service by charging "an invisible mind and hand had labored without ceasing for this day's verdict, and have finally 'got' Colonel Mitchell." The *Times* adds: "To correct that absurdity, the President's memorandum affirming the verdict and modifying the sentence may be read with profit."

These editorial expressions by leading Democratic papers are of especial interest because for a time Democratic leaders were hopeful that a political issue could be made out of Colonel Mitchell and his charges. There was hope that he would be made a martyr, that the Administration would endeavor to cover up the truth, and that the people would express their disgust at the polls next November. The attitude of the *World* and the *Times*, however, is that of other Democratic newspapers, and in this section of the press there is small comfort for the Colonel and his friends. The *Philadelphia Record*, also Democratic, says pithily, "a distinguished aviator is wondering whether to endure the slings and arrows of an outrageous court-martial or fly to others," and adds that "Colonel Mitchell will not have half-a-loaf; he'll have all of the loaf and half pay."

The *New York Herald-Tribune* sets forth the view of the Republican press by saying that the consideration shown by the President is "for the good of the Service and in no way palliates Colonel Mitchell's conduct." It declares he violated the articles of war, making charges against his superiors, which were not only an affront to discipline but also without any foundation; that he failed utterly to sustain them before the court-martial; that they were the outcroppings of propagandist fervor and personal ill-feeling; and that they lacked even the background of first-hand or expert knowledge of the conditions complained of.

"The President emphasizes the single issue raised by the sentence," continues the *Herald-Tribune*. "May an Army officer free himself whenever he pleases from the obligation to show respect for his superiors? It is an old and inflexible military tradition that he may not. Unless professional conduct conforms to that tradition discipline in an Army breaks down. The Army ceases to be an Army and becomes an agency of disorder. The public passed on the Mitchell case as well as the court-martial. The two judgments agreed. The best thing to do now is to let this unpleasant incident fade out."

There are members of Congress who are not following the lead of the papers. Representative Reid intends to press for a congressional investigation. Representative Blanton, of Texas, proposes to urge the enactment of his resolution restoring Colonel Mitchell to the rank of Brigadier General and making him Chief of the Air Service. Representative LaGuardia, of New York; Curry, of California, and Garrett, of Tennessee, also have sponsored measures in behalf of the Colonel. Representative Connally, of Texas, declared that "the trial and conviction of Mitchell and the trial and conviction of a private at Hawaii, sometime ago, with a sentence of 40 years imprisonment for uttering in time of peace, political sentiments, have raised serious questions as to whether or not the articles of war and courts-martial procedure in the Army and Navy are in need of revision by Congress." Mr. LaGuardia claimed the President's verdict was no surprise because he knew two years

ago that a faction in the War Department was out to get Mitchell. "If the oligarchy that rules our Army and Navy are to be allowed to discipline officers who testify in Congress at their pleasure, we cannot expect to get accurate information," he continued. "Whether it is my bill or not Congress should pass some measure to remove the muzzle placed on these men."

It is not at all improbable that when the air legislation is pending on the floor of the Senate and the House, an effort will be made by the friends of Colonel Mitchell to secure the adoption of an amendment which will be in his interest. It may be that the Military Committee of the House will regard the examination it will give to Colonel Mitchell in regard to air legislation as sufficient and that it will not go beyond such examination to delve into his trial. Even some of the most ardent supporters of the Colonel doubt the necessity of a congressional investigation. Their frame of mind is largely influenced by the attitude adopted by the press.

In this connection the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Independent) insists that Colonel Mitchell had a fair trial and was permitted to offer any and all testimony he liked. It contends that the facts were so clear and the articles of war were so explicit that a verdict of guilty was inevitable. Continuing, the *Public Ledger* says:

"In approving the verdict President Coolidge has made it virtually impossible for Colonel Mitchell to wear a martyr's halo. \* \* \* Whether he goes out or stays in, he is now a rankless unit of personnel who has been denied the martyrdom he so apparently craved."

The *Pittsburgh Gazette Times* (Republican), regards the President's prompt action as a highly commendable example of that prompt dispatch of business which the public justly condemns the civil courts for not accomplishing. It goes on:

"He may pose as a martyr, and not a few people will regard him as such—for a brief time; but Colonel Mitchell, if he has the good sense we believe he possesses, knows he has been justly punished for a grave offense against military order and discipline. \* \* \* It was not his ideas about how to improve military aviation that got him into trouble, but his intemperate manner of expressing them."

The *Washington Post*, which has been exceedingly friendly to the Air Officer, finds that the President modified the sentence of the court-martial "to conform to common sense." But it declares the original sentence is proof of the inherent weakness of courts-martial in dealing out justice. "It may be asking too much of Army officers," observes the *Post*, "to require them to be impartial when the system to which they belong is placed under attack. They do the best they can, but they are far from being the disinterested tribunal which strict justice requires."

The *Washington Star* (Independent), asserts that Colonel Mitchell violated the rules of discipline; that the court which tried him answered all the points he raised distinctly and sentenced him accordingly, and adds this interesting historical parallel:

"In October, 1808, Commodore James Barron was tried by courts-martial on a charge of having, as commander of the Frigate Chesapeake, failed to have his ship in proper condition for defense when she was fired upon by the Leopard of the British Navy. He was convicted and sentenced to suspension for five years without pay. This sentence was approved by President Jefferson. Barron entered the Merchant Service and went to Europe. His suspension ended in 1813, during the war with Great Britain, but he did not return to the United States and seek reinstatement in active service until 1818, when he was restored to his rank. In consequence of feeling against him on the part of naval officers he fought a duel with Commodore Steven Decatur, and slew him on the 'field of honor.'"

Nor is little comfort to be found by the partisans of Colonel Mitchell in the editorial comment in connection with his resignation. The *New York World* succinctly says:

"He (Colonel Mitchell) has taken a step which he should have taken before he began his campaign of propaganda."

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* caustically observes that the Colonel "cannot endure the prospect of keeping silent for the next five years. \* \* \* He may as well be permitted to go on with his crusade, and left free to run for Congress, hunt lions in Africa, or stalk the General Staff outside the Army. Whatever he has done, either for good or evil, he has done, and nothing he is likely to do can make a great deal of difference."

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Independent), is of the view of the *Public Ledger*. "His going," it says, "would be a loss to the Service—a loss less serious, however, than would have been inflicted had he been permitted to remain without punishment."



Courtesy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer



## New Army Uniform Adopted

THE design for the new lapel collar uniform coat for the Army was finally adopted on Jan. 27, 1926, by the Secretary of War after many samples were examined.

Specifications are now being prepared in the office of the Quartermaster General which will be issued within a few days.

The new coat has four buttons; the bottom button will be covered by the Sam Browne belt instead of being beneath the belt as on the present uniform. The edges of the lapel knotch are close together, the "U.S." being placed on the lower edge of the collar and the corps insignia on the upper edge of the lapel.

The upper pockets will have a box pleat and will be slightly higher than the present pocket. The lower pockets will be swung inside the coat with a flap on the outside.

Plenty of length and fullness of skirt characterize the new coat. The Air Service coat will be the same, except that it will have a sewn cloth belt as at present. This does not mean that the Air Service uniform adopted a few months ago will be discarded, but that when new uniforms are procured they will be of the modified pattern.

Detailed specifications and blue-prints being prepared in the office of the Quartermaster General will be distributed within the next few days to all military tailors recorded in the records of the office of the Quartermaster General. Those not receiving them and other individuals requiring them will be furnished them upon application to the Quartermaster General, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

### AIR CORPS BILL INTRODUCED

A bill providing for the establishment of an air corps in the Army, roughly similar to the Marine Corps in the Navy, was introduced by Representative J. Mayhew Wainwright, of New York, Jan. 28 at the request of the Committee on Military Affairs. It was drafted by General Patrick and embodies his views.

The bill creates the "United States Air Corps" and establishes the office of Second Assistant Secretary of War. This is done on the grounds that the Secretary of War on account of his other duties cannot give attention to the detailed reports of the Chief of Air Corps. These matters will be left to the new second assistant secretary, who would consult the Secretary only on matters of general policy.

Section 3 of the bill defines the mission of the Air Corps and definitely charges it with the aerial defense of the continental United States.

In transferring all the duties of the Army Air Service to the new Air Corps, the bill includes control over personnel, equipment and installations, all of which are to be in the hands of the Chief of the Air Corps.

"The regular Air Corps," says the bill, "shall consist of one Chief of Air Corps with the rank of major general; three brigadier generals, 5,000 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenants; 1,500 flying cadets; 75 warrant officers and 18,000 airmen."

### ADMIRAL COONTZ'S REPORT ON FLEET

In order that the Naval Affairs Committee of the House might have firsthand information on the actual condition of the U.S. Fleet, Chairman Butler last week called on the Navy Department to submit the annual report of the Commander in Chief. Made to the department four or five months ago by Adm. R. E. Coontz, just before being relieved of his command afloat, the report has been held by naval officials as "secret and confidential." In complying with the chairman's request, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore D. Robinson laid emphasis on the confidential nature of the document and turned it over on the understanding that it would be shown only to the committee members and its contents were not put into the records of the hearings or otherwise made public.

Considerable speculation, some of it slightly sensational, resulted, and there were intimations in some quarters that the report itself showed an alarming condition in the fleet due to the enforced economy as a result of the reduced appropriations of the past few years. It can be stated authoritatively, however, that nothing of highly sensational nature is contained in the report, that the references to the increasing deterioration of materiel as the ships grow older, the imperative need of certain repairs and replacements, the necessity for an increase of several thousand men instead of a decrease in the enlisted personnel, pressing need for more modern equipment in radio, and other improvements in offensive and defensive armament and similar recommendations have all been laid before the committee in piecemeal by different officers, and has been covered in other departmental reports.

However, the report is characterized by departmental authorities as an able summary of the fleet's needs and condition, and is made by the one man in the Navy who is responsible for the operation of our fighting forces afloat, the Commander in Chief. It shows in one document just what it has been possible to accomplish with the funds provided by Congress and sums up concisely what must be done if the fleet's efficiency is not to become impaired.

Strictly speaking there is little reason for the secrecy that has shrouded the report, and it is the expressed statement of its writer that it is not intended as a secret document. Many ranking officers feel that the information it contains should be given not only to the congressional committees but to the public as well in order that there can be a better understanding of the Navy's needs and its conditions.

**ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS TO GENEVA.**—The following officers of the Army and Navy have been selected to act as military advisers to the American delegation at the forthcoming limitation of armaments discussions at Geneva: Rear Adm. Hillary P. Jones, U.S.N., president of the Navy General Board; Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, U.S.A., Asst. Chief of Staff and head of the War Plans division of the General Staff; Maj. George V. Strong, U.S.A., of the War Plans division of the General Staff, and Comdr. William W. Smyth, U.S.N., secretary of the Navy General Board. All are considered experts on existing military conditions. Unless the discussion is postponed from Feb. 15 to April 1 to insure Russian participation, the above named officers will sail from New York Feb. 6. The four officers are studying data prepared by both the War and Navy Departments, but their recommendations will not be formulated until President Coolidge has given his instructions.

## Mitchell's Resignation Accepted

TWO important actions were taken in the case of Col. William Mitchell, Air Service, U.S.A., this week. The sentence of the G.C.M. in his case, which found him guilty of violation of the 96th Article of War, was approved by President Coolidge on Jan. 25, 1926, and was made public. Following this action by the President, Colonel Mitchell sent in his resignation as an officer of the Army on Jan. 27. This resignation was accepted to take effect Feb. 1, 1926.

President Coolidge, in his review of the court proceedings, made a clear and consistent statement regarding the case. He modified the sentence of the court a little as to pay and allowances, increasing slightly the recommendations of the Judge Advocate General, but following completely the recommendations of the Secretary of War, so that hereafter, during the pleasure of the President, Colonel Mitchell will be entitled to all his allowance and one-half of the monthly pay which he would draw while not actually engaged in flying, making a total of \$397.67 per month, or about \$4,760 per year. The full review of the President is as follows:

### Review by the President

"In the foregoing case of Col. William Mitchell, A.S., the following action is hereby taken: 'A duly constituted court-martial has determined that the accused has been guilty of highly censurable conduct. The country has every reason to expect that its officers, especially those who hold positions of high rank and have had long experience in the Service, will at all times be strictly obedient to the provisions of the law and the requirements of the rules by which they are governed.'

"The court-martial has found that on Sept. 3, 1925, the naval airship Shenandoah was destroyed in a storm and that destruction involved the loss of 14 persons of her crew. Two days later, and at a time when the naval airplane FN-9 was supposed to be lost and all members of her crew drowned, the accused, taking advantage of the horror-stricken state of the minds of the people and their natural desire to learn the causes of such losses, and their readiness to listen to the views of persons having, or supposed to have, expert knowledge of such subjects, published his statement of Sept. 6, 1925, set out in the charges, and in which he violently assailed the War Department and the Navy Department.

"He characterized the administration of those departments as incompetent, criminally negligent and almost treasonable. He charged those administering those departments with ignorance, suppression of the truth, and with giving misleading, if not false, information concerning the Air Service to Congress and the people. The board of review finds that those statements were made without basis in fact. In his statement of Sept. 9, 1925, set out in the charges, he employed expressions which can not be construed otherwise than as breathing defiance toward his military superiors.

"The theory of government implies that every official so long as he retains office shall deport himself with respect towards his superiors. This is especially true of those in the military service. Unless this rule is applied there could be no discipline in the Army and the Navy, without which those two forces would not only be without value as a means of defense but would become actually a menace to society. Discipline is the whole basis of military training.

"The sentence is approved and will be duly executed except as hereinafter provided. The Secretary of War reports that the present monthly pay of the accused, without the special pay allowed to those who are actually engaged in flying, is \$483.33. His allowances for rental and subsistence are \$156 per month. If he be granted his rental and subsistence and one-half of his pay, the amount is understood to be \$397.67. There are certain statutory restrictions on the activities of Army officers by which the accused may be hampered in securing employment to provide support for himself and those dependent upon him. Therefore, modifying the recommendations of the Judge Advocate General and following the recommendations of the Secretary of War, the execution of so much of the sentence as adjudges forfeiture of all of the allowances and one-half of the monthly pay of the accused, making a total of \$397.67 monthly, is during the pleasure of the President suspended."

### Letter of Secretary of War

The letter from Secretary of War Davis to the President recommending action in the case of Colonel Mitchell, went into the statement of the charges and the finding of the court, and then said:

The prosecution proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused made, uttered, and published the statements as alleged. The court found him guilty of all the specifications and the charge, and sentenced him: " \* \* \* to be suspended from rank, command and duty with forfeiture of all pay and allowances for five years."

Subjoined to the sentence is the expression by the court:

"The court is thus lenient because of the military record of the accused during the World War."

The opinion of the Board of Review, in which the Judge Advocate General concurs, and in which I also concur, is that the evidence fully supports the findings and sentence, and that the record of trial is legally sufficient to support them.

The Board of Review recommends that the sentence be approved but that so much of the sentence as adjudges forfeiture of all the allowances and one-third of the monthly pay of the accused be suspended during the pleasure of the President.

The Board of Review is of the opinion that officers of the Army are so hedged about by restrictive statutes that it would be impossible for them to utilize in commercial pursuits, while remaining officers, much of the training which they have as officers. This is so to such an extent that it would make it difficult for the accused in this case to secure employment that would permit him to make adequate provision for himself and his dependents. The Judge Advocate General concurs in this view and also invites attention to the presidential rule in force in regard to enlisted men, namely, that single sentence shall not forfeit allowances of more than two-thirds of the pay of one retained in the service.

I concur in all the above recommendations except that I recommend that the execution of so much of the sentence as adjudges forfeiture of all the allowances and one-half of the monthly pay of the accused be suspended during the pleasure of the President. According to the figures furnished by the Judge Advocate General this would permit the accused to receive monthly \$120 rental allowance, \$36 subsistence allowance, and \$241.66 of pay; making the total of one-half of his pay plus allowances \$397.66.

I therefore recommend that the sentence as thus modified be duly executed. I am moved to recommend such modification of the sentence because of the fact that the accused is married and has children dependent upon him, and I do not believe that they should suffer any severe hardship as a result of his misconduct.

Herewith is submitted for your signature draft of proposed action, should such action meet with your approval.

### Colonel Mitchell Resigns

The resignation sent in by Colonel Mitchell was exceedingly brief and gave no reason for his action. It read:

"To The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

"Through Commanding General, District of Washington.

"Subject: Resignation.

"I hereby tender my resignation as an officer of the United States Army, to take effect Feb. 1, 1926.

"WILLIAM MITCHELL,  
"Colonel, Air Service."

Colonel Mitchell, as soon as he is free from the Army, intends to make a whirlwind tour of the country to voice his views on the air defenses. He hopes to start his tour by the middle of February. When it is over, he intends to plunge into the African veldt on a big game hunt. The expedition has been set tentatively for the last of April.

### STANDARD OIL COMPANY HELPING AVIATION

For the benefit of flyers on cross-country flights the Standard Oil Company of California is marking the roofs of its substations in 110 towns between San Diego and Seattle, the name of the towns. These names can be read easily, all of them from an elevation of 3,000 feet, most of them from 5,000 feet, and some from a greater elevation.

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## 1927 ARMY-NAVY GAME TO BE PLAYED IN EAST

**F**OLLOWING the announcement by Rear Adm. Louis McC. Nulton, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy Jan. 22 that Chicago had been selected as the site for this year's Army-Navy game, as predicted in these columns, there was considerable comment in Service and Congressional circles as to the possibility of the game alternating between the East and Mid-west, despite Adm. Nulton's announcement that the selection "is not to be considered a precedent for future games." It was considered as practically a foregone conclusion that the game will be played in the East in 1927. The three-year agreement between the Military and Naval Academies terminates this year and it is understood that before a new one is drawn up there will be considerable discussion on the feasibility of again taking the game from the Eastern sea-board.

The attitude of Maj. Gen. Merch B. Stewart, U.S.A., who succeeds Gen. Sladen as Superintendent of the Military Academy, is problematical. The Army, in recent years, has favored New York City as the site for the game and will very likely pick the Empire State metropolis next year if it has the say.

Adm. Nulton, by his statement concerning the establishment of a precedent, is considered by many to have indicated that he will not favor the selection of a site away from the Eastern sea-board next year. The Navy undoubtedly favors Baltimore or Philadelphia as an Eastern site.

Adm. Nulton assumes full responsibility for the selection of Chicago this year. His official announcement follows:

"By mutual agreement between the superintendents of the two academies the Army-Navy football game of 1926 will be played in Soldiers' Field Stadium, Chicago, subject to the following conditions:

"That the occasion, the formal dedication of the Stated-owned memorial to soldiers of the World War, is a special one, and is not to be considered a precedent for future games.

"That without cost to the students of either academy the regiment of midshipmen and the corps of cadets are to be transported, provided with hotel accommodations and sustenance from the time they leave their respective academies until they return.

"That the Navy Athletic Association and the Army Athletic Association each receive 40,000 tickets, from each of which allotment 10,000 will be sold back to Soldiers' Field Stadium, leaving each athletic association 30,000 tickets available for sale and distribution to its members under existing rules and procedure."

Representative Fred A. Britten, of Chicago is credited with securing the Service Classic for the Windy City. He presented a petition to the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Superintendents of both Academies signed by 153 members of Congress from the West and Middle-west and South including Senators Curtis, Borah and Swanson. He also overcame objections advanced concerning costs and the time to be taken from studies.

Under present plans, the Cadets and Midshipmen will leave their respective Academies about noon Thanksgiving Day, arriving in Chicago Friday morning, Nov. 26. They will be granted leave Friday afternoon and night. The morning preceding the game, Nov. 27, the Cadets and Midshipmen will march to Soldiers' Field where the contest will be staged.

Following the game the Corps of Cadets and Regiment of Midshipmen will entrain for West Point and Annapolis respectively, arriving at the Academies Sunday afternoon, Nov. 28.

"I know I speak the opinion of the people of Chicago when I say we appreciate greatly the fine courtesy extended to Chicago by the President and Army and Navy Departments in awarding the Army-Navy football game for next fall to Chicago," said Mayor William E. Dever. "I am sure the people of Chicago will show in every definite way when the game is held their appreciation of this courtesy."

"I am extremely happy to hear it; that's fine," said Captain John S. Hines, U.S.N., commandant at Great Lakes Naval Training School. "It should be a big thing for both services and for the Middle West."

"I am delighted; it will be an excellent thing for the Army and Navy and national defense," said Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, U.S.A., commander of the Sixth Corps Area, "to permit the people of the Middle West an opportunity to see the cadets from the service schools."

**NAVY PERSONNEL BOARD REPORTS.**—The board of 11 Navy officers, headed by Rear Adm. M. M. Taylor, appointed some time ago by the Secretary of the Navy to formulate a more definite policy relating to the aviation personnel of the Navy in order to iron out points of difference now existing, has completed its work and submitted its report. This week the Bureau of Navigation has been going over the report and on January 28 transmitted it to Secretary Wilbur for his approval.

In a series of hearings extending over several weeks the board went into every phase of the relations of the aviation personnel with the Navy as a whole, many of which have been the subject of much discussion and a vital part of the whole aviation controversy.

In the main the board, which included five aviators in its membership, reached a satisfactory agreement on most of the questions before it, the principal exception being its failure to agree fully on the question of "waivers" for senior officers taking the flying course at Pensacola. The aviators insisted on a more rigorous application of the standard requirements for securing "wings" than the other members of the board were willing to concede. On this point it is understood that a majority and minority report were submitted.

The recommendations of the board will not be made public until the Secretary has completed reviewing the report. The following were the most important of the questions disposed of: Obligations of naval aviators to general line duty; percentage of officer pilots to enlisted pilots; how to get qualified captains to command the aircraft carriers and other higher commands; future designers of aircraft to be aviators, to get them out of the line; handling of aviators physically disqualified for flying—whether elimination by annual tests or to retain them on account of their experience; commanders and executives shall eventually be aviators; relation of squadron commanders to the ship's organization; whether more warrant ratings are needed in aviation; terms on which flight orders shall be issued to enlisted men; period when ensigns shall be sent to Pensacola for training and similar problems.

Broad questions of flight pay and other controversial matters, like additional rank for aviators, came up for general discussion. The importance attached to the questions to be studied by the board is indicated by its personnel. In addition to Admiral Taylor, it included Capt. J. R. Y. Blakeley, Capt. W. R. Gherardi, Capt. A. W. Marshall, Lt. Col. Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. John Rodgers, Comdr. Kenneth Whiting, Comdr. E. R. Allen, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Paunack, Lt. Comdr. M. A. Mitscher, all U.S.N., and Maj. E. H. Brainard, U.S.M.C.

## NAVY FLIGHT ENSIGNS

**C**ONGRESSMAN FRENCH, of Idaho, introduced a bill in the House Jan. 23 providing for naval aviation pilots whom he proposes shall be designated as flight ensigns.

The bill provides that flight ensigns shall be enlisted in the Navy the same as enlisted men, but that they shall rank with but after regularly commissioned ensigns. It provides a maximum base pay of \$2,000 and allowances, the same as officers of the so-called second pay period. It provides for a special uniform and insignia, and for a uniform allowance on first enlistment.

A feature of the bill is the provision of a way to take care of the commissioned pilots who were taken into the Navy from civil life after the war. Such officers, the bill provides, may be appointed flight ensigns without loss of pay or allowances, and may be transferred to the Naval Reserve after 20 years' service with an allowance of one-half of their base pay plus longevity.

Mr. French pointed out that his bill provides a means of building up a force of trained aviation pilots, who, should they serve but one or two enlistments, would be available in time of need either through the reserve or the draft; that it dispenses with the necessity of increasing the officer strength of the Navy at this time; that it permanently removes an occasion for an air corps; and that it will afford an efficient force of talented young men engaged constantly in aeronautical work and at a minimum of expense.

## THE VALUE OF THE NAVY TO THE MERCHANT MARINE

(Continued from first page)

wise trade routes. No other agency than the Navy can assure the freedom of these trade routes at times when foreign powers are at war among themselves. History loudly proclaims that during such times belligerents have used their superior sea power to beat down the growing competition of American shipping in foreign trade.

The determination to increase our foreign and domestic trade gives rise to political action. Congress, on the fifth of June, 1920, passed the Merchant Marine Act in which the national policy is laid down to be as follows: "That it is necessary for the national defense and for the proper growth of its foreign and domestic commerce, that the United States shall have a merchant marine of the best equipped and most suitable types of vessels sufficient to carry the greater portion of its commerce and serve as a naval or military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, ultimately to be owned and operated privately by citizens of the United States; and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to do whatever may be necessary to develop and encourage the maintenance of such a merchant marine."

Bearing in mind that seapower means the merchant fleet of the country, and that the interdependence of the merchant fleet and its auxiliary the Navy is complete, such a seapower is a great political factor, probably the greatest of all the factors that go to make up a country's position in the world. By seapower is measured the country's prestige, which means power to enforce an agreement; power to influence an argument. By the pressure of seapower a country imposes its ideals on civilization.

The merchant marine needs the Navy in order that the American flag will enjoy the freedom of the seas, that our flag will receive dignified treatment everywhere, for the continued building up of American foreign trade, to give assurance that American living standards shall be maintained, to strengthen the voice of American diplomacy, and to promote the peace of mind of the crews and passengers of every American ship at sea and of every American residing abroad.

**NAVAL MORROW BOARD LEGISLATION.**—Three of the four bills drafted by the Navy Department to carry out the recommendations of the Morrow Board are still in the hands of the Budget Director and have still to receive the final approval of the President. The fourth, which provides for special aviation decorations, is attracting little attention, as it requires no action by the Budget, as no appropriation is required.

The three bills, which were submitted in tentative shape to the Naval Affairs Committees, have been introduced in that form, but whether they will eventually be incorporated in a general measure to carry out the Morrow Board recommendations or handled as separate bills has not been finally determined.

The bills, as they were introduced in the House and Senate, are as follows:

To authorize the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of the Second Assistant Secretary of the Navy is hereby established at a salary of \$7,500 per annum. The Second Assistant Secretary of the Navy shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall perform such duties with reference to aviation as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Navy.

To provide for the temporary need of higher rank for flying officers and for flying officer qualification in naval high command.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter when a line officer of the Navy is to be detailed to command of a naval aviation school or of an important Navy air station or of a Navy air unit organized for flight tactical purposes, if there be no naval aviator of suitable permanent rank available, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, for such detail, then such detail shall be made from naval aviators of lower rank, and any naval aviator so detailed shall, from the date his detail as aforesaid takes effect until the termination thereof, hold such higher temporary rank, not above that of captain in the Navy, with corresponding pay and allowances, as may be specifically designated by the Secretary of the Navy as proper and desirable for the command of which he is so detailed: Provided, That such temporary rank is limited to one grade above the permanent rank of the officer so assigned: And provided further, That an officer holding such temporary rank shall not be eligible to command other than officers detailed to duty

involving aviation activities except by seniority under his permanent commission.

Sec. 2. Line officers detailed to the command of aircraft carriers or other aircraft surface vessels shall, if otherwise qualified, be naval aviators.

Sec. 3. The provisions of this act shall be applicable to officers of the Marine Corps detailed under similar circumstances to command marine aviation units of like character, the higher temporary rank in such cases not to be above that of colonel in the Marine Corps, with corresponding pay and allowances.

To provide for the promotion or advancement of officers who have specialized in aviation so long as to jeopardize their selection for promotion or advancement to the next higher grade or rank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any officer of the Navy, line or staff, of the permanent rank or grade of commander or lieutenant commander at the time of the passage of this act who has specialized in aviation for such a period of time as to jeopardize his selection for promotion or advancement to the next higher grade or rank under existing provisions of law and whose service in aviation has been in the public interest, shall, at his own request, if approved by the Secretary of the Navy, be designated as an officer who will be carried as an additional number in the next higher grade or rank, if and when promoted or advanced thereto: Provided, That selection boards in cases of such officers shall confine their consideration to the fitness alone of such officers for promotion, not upon the comparative fitness of such officers: Provided further, That no officer shall be entitled to more than one promotion under the provisions of this act.



Army and Navy  
U.S.M.C.—N.G.

## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard  
Reserve Forces

**ALLEGED SLIGHT TO NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.**—A number of letters have been received by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from National Guard officers criticizing Governor Smith, of New York, for his action in selecting an officer outside the state force for the position of major general commanding. While Governor Smith's right under the military laws of the state to choose an officer either in or out of the National Guard, is admitted, officers of the state force who are protesting object to the manner in which long and efficient service by a number of their brother officers was ignored. Looking at the matter in a broad light it is asserted it is certainly not an incentive to National Guard officers in the future to give up their time and perform faithful and efficient service, and then have their qualification for command brushed aside.

Generally speaking, Governor Smith is charged with being of the opinion that no brigadier general or colonel in the National Guard of New York despite their splendid service on the battle line, is competent to be major general, or if they were competent, why did he prefer to go outside the National Guard and choose a Regular officer. There is no personal criticism directed against Lt. Col. W. L. Haskell, of the Regular Army, who was selected by Governor Smith as commanding general of the New York National Guard. The latter's fine record of service is referred to with admiration, and it is conceded he is fitted in every way for the responsibility.

It is the first time in the history of the New York National Guard, says one correspondent, that a governor did not value the services of fully competent officers in his own force to appoint one therein to the highest office, and it is declared to be an unfortunate reflection on trustworthy and capable officers who have proved their ability to high command. If there were no officers in the Guard capable to command, the governor it is held would have been justified in going outside.

When the National Guard of New York underwent a reorganization some 29 years ago the governor at that time appointed Maj. Charles F. Roe, of Squadron A, who was an ex-officer of the Regular Army, to an original vacancy of major general. When General Roe was retired on reaching the age limit of 64, the next appointee to major general was Maj. John F. O'Ryan, then commanding a battalion of Field Artillery. General O'Ryan had only served in the National Guard, but as war history proved, when he led the 27th Division on the battle line, he proved himself a thorough soldier. When General O'Ryan resigned a few years ago he appointed his Adjutant General, Charles W. Berry to the position of major general commanding. He was an ex-National Guardsman and proved himself a most able commander. It was to fill the vacancy caused by the latter's election to a high public office, that Governor Smith went outside for the choice of a successor. Some officers hold that his latest appointment was due to politics.

**NAVY LINE CAPTAIN TO PENSACOLA.**—Still another senior line captain has been ordered to Pensacola to take the flying course there making a quartet who will start training there early next month. Capt. Robert W. McNeely, now in charge of the Radio Division, Bureau of Engineering, has been ordered to report at Pensacola by Feb. 15. He will be succeeded by Comdr. Stanford C. Hooper now on duty in Operations, who may, later in the year, be relieved in order to go to the War College. Comdr. Hooper's name is closely linked with radio in the Navy. Way back in the old days he was assigned to duty with the fleet under Admiral Badger as the first Fleet Radio officer. At that time naval officers were not taught radio and the operators, enlisted men, "ran wild," the inability of the officer personnel to read the Morse code making any check on them impossible. Before entering the Academy, Comdr. Cooper had learned to use the telegraph key and with his advent as fleet radio officer operators making free "in code" with comments on their superiors and exchanging "spicy" stories began to find themselves assigned to a tour of duty aboard a lightship or otherwise disciplined. This was the beginning of the present efficient system of radio communications afloat.

**AIR SERVICE OFFICERS TO GENERAL STAFF.**—Five officers of the Army Air Service will be on the War Department General Staff on Aug. 15 as recommended by the Morrow Board. The officers selected are: Lt. Col. Roy C. Kirkland, Air Service, U.S.A., who will report for duty with the staff upon completion of the present course of instruction at the Army War College. Maj. Joseph T. McNarney, Air Service, U.S.A., now in school at Leavenworth, will report July 1. Maj. John D. Reardan, Air Service, U.S.A., now at the War College will report August 15. Maj. Gerald C. Brant, U.S.A. and Maj. Rush B. Lincoln, U.S.A., who are at present representing the Air Service on the General Staff, will remain.

**THE ABOLITION OF MILITARY DRILL IN CLEVELAND SCHOOLS.**—The patriotic organizations in Cleveland, Ohio, are exceedingly wrought up over the action of the members of the school board in voting to abolish military training in the high schools of the city. Some 12 high schools in Cleveland are involved in the school board's decision. So intense is the feeling against the action of the board that a petition has been filed in court by a taxpayer for an injunction to restrain the action of the school board upon the ground of added cost in connection with the appointment of instructors at gymnasiums and gymnastic equipment. The attorneys of the taxpayer are: Col. Hubert J. Tuney, Capt. Marvin Schultz and Lt. R. W. Price. All of those named are in the Judge Advocates Division of the Officers' Reserve Corps and in addition thereto Capt. Francis J. Cook, military specialist, and Ralph L. Ammerman, of the Infantry Reserve.

The Rev. S. Grant Perkins delivered a ringing sermon at the Union Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, in favor of military drill in high schools. A joint veterans commission consisting of the Grand Army of the Republic, the American Legion, Spanish War Veterans, and Veterans of Foreign Wars were invited to attend this sermon at the request of the Chaplains Section of the Reserve Officers' Association, Jan. 17.

After the sermon the organizations passed resolutions upholding the position of the Methodist Episcopal Church in patriotic military services, and congratulating it in having a pastor "of the clear vision, logical thought, and high minded patriotism of the Rev. Dr. Perkins, as demonstrated by the sermon referred to."

**COLLAR INSIGNIA FOR NEW LAPEL COLLAR ARMY COAT.**—The following article on collar insignia for the new lapel collar Army coat has been written for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by an Army officer who has made a particular study of the question. He has consulted with representative officers connected with the Services, and offers it as a possible solution of the matter of insignia before action is finally taken by the War Department. The constructive points in this article are well worthy of consideration:

With the authorization of the lapel collar much speculation has arisen on the subject of collar insignia, which has in turn prompted several articles ludicrous and otherwise in the Service journals.

It goes without saying that an attempt to transfer the collar insignia as worn at present to the roll collar coat would result in a very ostentatious and somewhat garish display. Before considering changes, however, it might be well to consider the purpose and history of the present insignia.

The U. S., of course, is to represent the United States, though at one time not so many years ago the United States coat of arms was used instead. The regimental insignia, consisting of crossed guns, crossed rifles, and crossed sabers were obviously to indicate the wearers' organization, as the various staff devices are to indicate staff branches.

Since the World War, however, the old regimental insignia have been considered inadequate, and each organization has been authorized to adopt a distinctive device based on its history or local affiliations. This at first met with considerable criticism on the grounds of an unnecessary addition and a useless ornament. The critics raised the question of its uselessness and the impossibility of being able to memorize any number of these devices. They have been answered by the increase in esprit in the organizations and the astounding discovery that the device of their own organization was the only one they were interested in recognizing. For, after all, if one can recognize another member of his organization what difference does it make who the rest are; they could all wear their coats unbuttoned and their breeches backward for all the colonel need care.

The question immediately arises, Why have two pieces of insignia representing the same thing, the crossed rifles, for example, and the regimental insignia for that regiment? It is not obviously redundant.

Returning to insignia for the lapel collar coat, the following suggestions are equally applicable to the shirt when no coat is worn: On the right lapel the U. S. coat of arms somewhat smaller than the cap ornament, to designate our allegiance. On the left lapel the regimental device of staff corps or department insignia in its present form. In the case of officers of the detached officers' list a brass disc with the crossed arms of their branch, similar to the present collar insignia worn by enlisted men.

In the case of National Guard officers, when not in Federal Service, their state coat of arms would be worn in lieu of the U. S. coat of arms. They hold their commissions in fact from the several states and the cap insignia identifies them nationally. In the case of the Reserve Corps, the U. S. coat of arms might be replaced by a U. S. coat of arms on a brass disc similar to that worn now by enlisted men.

The foregoing suggestions have the advantages of providing a simple, adequate insignia without radical departure from the present; adaptable to all officers of the three components of the Army of the United States. The only apparent disadvantage is in discarding the old regimental insignia of crossed guns, sabers, and rifles, which, as a matter of fact, has outlived its usefulness, except for a decoration for those on the detached officers' list.

**SERVICE TEST OF AMPHIBIAN PLANE.**—Lt. Eugene C. Batten and Mechanic J. T. King, A.S., U.S.A., and Lt. E. G. Plank, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., recently returned to McCook Field, Ohio, after completing one of the most important photographic missions as yet undertaken by the Army Air Service. Lieutenant Plank was the official photographer of the expedition, and made photographs of 2,000 square miles around the United States-Canadian boundary in the rainy lake region near Duluth, Minn., where there are practically no landing fields. A Loening Amphibian plane was used, and any other but this type would have been useless.

The flying that was done totaled almost 8,000 miles, and during this time 720 photographs were taken with the new tri-lens mapping camera, and about 300 photographs were taken with the oblique camera. The work was done under the direction of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army in connection with mapping the boundary and determining the extent and level of lakes, and much of the mapping disclosed some regions of the country that had hardly ever been visited.

Special permission to do the work was granted by the Canadian Government, and a great deal of flying was done over Canadian territory. Ice formed on the wings and the propeller, and the plane, which was left out in the open for the entire time of the survey, was found one morning after a northeast storm completely covered with ice, which had to be chopped off the surfaces with axes. Throughout the flying, however, it was found possible to overcome the ice difficulties and to operate the Loening Amphibian in very cold temperatures, with no facilities available at all other than hoisting the plane in and out of the water.

Lieutenant Batten reported that the coldest flying was done at a temperature of 10 degrees below zero on the ground, which became colder and colder until finally at 12,000 feet—at which altitude most of the photographs were taken—the temperature registered 27 degrees below zero.

"Owing to the nature of the country over which it was necessary to fly," said Lieutenant Batten, "the Amphibian was the only plane practical to use. During the winter when the smaller lakes are frozen the Amphibian could land on them as a land plane with its wheels, and at the same time could be used on the larger lakes, which remain open much of the year, as a seaplane." Lieutenant Batten states that the Loening Amphibian stood up very well during the entire project, and no forced landings were made at any time during the flights.

This trip constituted a very successful service test of the Loening Amphibian, since the entire operation of the plane throughout was handled by Lieutenant Batten and his only mechanic—J. T. King. The plane when returned to McCook Field was immediately inspected and found to be in a remarkably good and serviceable condition.

Many records for cross-country flights in the Amphibian type of plane were broken by Lieutenant Batten during his trip, and also in his work at Duluth. An endurance flight at Duluth with full load was made for 6½ hours continuous flying, partly at an altitude of 13,000 feet, which constituted a record in this country for the Amphibian type of airplane. The longest cross-country flight made by Lieutenant Batten was from Duluth to Chicago, 420 miles, non-stop, in slightly over 3 hours.

The cruising speed of the plane throughout was about 105 miles per hour. This flying work, added to the previous flying done with the Amphibian, totals 200 hours of flying to date.

**NEW NAVAL ATTACHE AT LONDON.**—According to departmental gossip, Capt. William C. Watts, U.S.N., who has just been relieved from command of the cruiser Raleigh, is slated for the post of Naval Attache at London this spring relieving Rear Admiral Luke McNamee who after more than a year and a half on that duty is scheduled for sea duty with a flag command in the Battle Fleet.



# U. S. ARMY AND COMPONENTS

## ARMY SALES STORES

In response to a strong plea by the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department that the order directing the closing of sales stores conducted by the Army for the benefit of officers and enlisted men should not apply to the Hawaiian Department, The Adjutant General of the Army has replied that every effort will be made by the War Department to provide sufficient funds to continue these stores in overseas departments. It was pointed out that if the sales stores were closed in Hawaii, the Philippines, and Alaska, the personnel would have to purchase equipment directly or indirectly from supply houses in the continental United States.

## ARMY SEAPLANE RECORDS

Lt. George C. McDonald, Air Service, U.S.A., is credited with a new world's speed record for seaplanes and amphibians. Flying a Loening amphibian airplane Jan. 23 at Langley Field, Va., Lieutenant McDonald, over a distance of 200 kilometers, attained a speed of 111.206 miles per hour with a pay load of 500 kilograms.

The record automatically covers three lesser ones—a 200-kilometer course with a pay load of 250 kilograms, a flight of 100 kilometers with a pay load of 500 kilograms, and a course of 100 kilometers with a pay load of 250 kilograms. The record was made in the presence of Carl Schorey, of the National Aeronautic Association, which association is the American representative of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

The world's record for seaplanes and amphibians heretofore had been held by the Italian aviator, Guido Guidi, who made a speed of 104.715 miles per hour.

## PLEA FOR LT. THOMPSON, U.S.A.

President Coolidge was appealed to on Jan. 25 by the Rev. J. Milton Thompson,

of Far Rockaway, N. Y., father of Lt. John S. Thompson, Signal Corps, U.S.A., sentenced by a G.C.M., at Manila to be hanged for the murder of Miss Audrey Burleigh, of Memphis, Tenn., to relieve his son. Dr. Thompson, accompanied by Representative Kindred, of New York, called on the President and made the appeal on the ground the lieutenant was insane when he committed the murder. They both made it very plain that they do not desire a pardon or a possibility of pardon. They want the hanging sentence commuted and a sentence for life to an insane asylum substituted.

## FIRE AT BOLLING FIELD, D. C.

Bolling Field, Army air station at Washington, D. C., narrowly escaped total destruction by a fire, which early in the morning of Jan. 26 destroyed the largest hangar on the field, 9 planes, 12 Liberty motors, and sundry equipment. Damage was estimated at \$350,000. Among the nine planes destroyed were two new PW-9's, to be used by the Air Service for future air races. The fires is believed to have been caused by defective wiring.

## CHAPLAINS MEET IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Forty regular and reserve chaplains of the Army, meeting Jan. 25 in the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., at the request of Col. John T. Axton, Chief Chaplain of the Army, adopted a resolution deploring war and pledging themselves to work for peace, but not at the expense of an adequate national defense.

The resolution said, in effect, that "however much we deplore it, war still remains as the final arbitrament of international disputes; therefore as we live in a real world and not a dream world we will strive for an adequate national defense."

The resolution went on to relate the indispensability of the chaplain as a part

of the national defense. Those present at the meeting were:

Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, Very Rev. L. J. O'Hern, Dr. W. L. Darby, Rev. W. S. Abernethy, Rev. B. F. McGeary, Rev. R. M. Huber, Capt. A. S. Bonanno, AG-RES.  
Chaplain, Regular Army.—J. T. Axton, J. E. Yates, B. J. Tarskey, W. K. Lloyd, W. H. Watts, G. F. Rixey, J. Hall, H. D. Southard, I. G. Martin, C. Robert Watkins.  
Chaplain, Reserve and National Guard.—R. Atkinson, C. S. Biggs, M. S. Lazaron, J. F. Leary, E. C. Powers, J. M. Stick, G. M. Diffenderfer, H. K. Fulton, E. R. Holz, W. Hughes, W. A. McKee, M. A. McKeough, A. A. McCallum, J. N. Pierce, J. R. Sizoo, H. E. Snyder, E. Taggart, J. P. Tyler, W. E. Callender, J. L. Gibbs.

## 29TH INFANTRY ANNIVERSARY

Colonel Gowen, of 29th Infantry, U.S.A., Ft. Benning, Ga., announces that Mar. 3, 1926, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the present 29th United States Infantry, will be observed as Organization Day by all officers and enlisted men of the regiment. The regiment will take part in the following exercises: Review and history of regiment and field and track meet. The following dinners and entertainments will be given for the personnel indicated: Special dinner, enlisted men; concert and dance for enlisted men; dance by the officers and ladies of the 29th Infantry for officers and ladies of the garrison.

## CO. D, 29TH INFANTRY, WINS BLUE PENNANT

Winner of the coveted "Blue Pennant" of the 29th Infantry for the month of Dec., 1925, was Co. D, 29th Infantry, according to a general order issued Jan. 11, 1926, by Col. James B. Gowen, regimental commander. Neatness in personal attire, appearance of the company area, and morale of the organization, as figured by the number of desertions and A.W.O.L.s, are factors considered in computing the average and awarding the pennant.

## ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

The regular annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association was held at the Army and Navy Club, at Washington, Jan. 19, 1926. The meeting was well attended. The executive committee for 1926 will be: Gens. McIntyre, Ireland, Kenzie W. Walker, Fechet, Lt. Col. W. A. McCain, Maj. R. M. Danford, and P. J. Mueller. The executive committee elected the following officers: President, Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre, also to serve as chairman of the committee; first vice president, Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland; second vice president, Maj. Gen. Kenzie W. Walker; secretary-treasurer, Maj. R. D. LeGarde, U.S.A., retired. The executive committee elected the following to serve on the Advisory Council for the year 1926: Maj. Gens. R. L. Howze, C. H. Martin, Brig. Gens. R. E. Callan, G. LeR. Erwin, Col. John A. Berry, Lt. Col. C. C. Carter, Maj. C. Thomas-Stahle, and Capt. Clyde Pickett.

Summary of treasurer's report, Mar. 1-Dec. 31, 1925, follows:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Balance, Feb. 28, 1925                    | \$875.10     |
| Interest on bonds                         | 27,318.75    |
| Interest on deposits                      | 309.86       |
| Fines                                     | 36.00        |
| Premiums                                  | 200,965.85   |
| Bonds paid at maturity                    | 15,390.00    |
| Total                                     | \$244,895.56 |
| Death claims                              | \$103,303.66 |
| Premiums overpaid                         | 364.05       |
| Bonds bought                              | 121,639.88   |
| Salaries, services, office expenses, etc. | 14,230.78    |
| Balance                                   | 5,357.19     |
| Total                                     | \$244,895.56 |

The report was accompanied by a list of bonds showing the market value of the bonds in the reserve fund to be \$855,000 and the maturity value \$928,000. The report of the executive committee for 1925 mentioned the increase in the reserve fund of \$131,000, owing to the investment of \$106,000, and the increase in market value of bonds amounting to \$25,000. Attention was called to the probability of the fund going over \$1,000,000 during the present year.

During the last calendar year the net gain in membership was 611, the largest in the history of the association. The gratuitous and valuable service of Brig. Gen. S. H. Wolfe, Finance Reserve Corps, in giving actuarial advice to the committee was mentioned in the report, and Gen-

eral Wolfe was given a unanimous vote of thanks at the annual meeting.

All of the recently proposed votes were adopted by a vote of 2,210 for to 107 against.

By one of the amendments members of the Army Mutual Aid Association can now carry \$6,000 insurance in the association if they are under 50 years of age, on the active list, and in sound health.

New Members.—Majs. H. B. Crea, Inf., and S. S. Winslow, C.A.C.; Capt. F. M. Fogle, Q.M.C., H. B. Vaughan, Jr., C.E., J. A. Kilian, Cav., J. P. Murphy, J. W. Whitney, and W. A. McAdam, Inf.; Chap. C. E. Wheat, U.S.A.; 1st Lts. G. T. Rowland, Ord., A. E. Danielson, Q.M.C., A. R. C. Sanders, and J. A. Otto, Inf.; 2d Lts. R. P. Turner, F. A., and H. I. Hodes, Cav.  
Second Memberships.—Brig. Gen. J. E. Fechet, A.S.; Col. G. S. Norvell, Cav.; Lt. Col. Robert Sterrett, Q.M.C., and W. E. Gilmore, A.S.; Majs. T. L. Gore, M.C., H. S. Williams, V.C., M. C. Cramer, J.A.G.D., B. G. Ferris, and Alvin Colburn, Inf.; Capt. Lewis Simons, Inf., C. A. Pierce and H. D. Beylard, Cav.; Chap. C. E. Wheat, U.S.A.; 1st Lt. B. W. Brooks, Q.M.C.

## "A," 8TH F.A., WINS KNOX TROPHY

The Chief of Field Artillery, U.S.A., announces that Battery A, 8th Field Artillery, U.S.A., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, commanded by 1st Lt. Ernest A. Bixby, is the winner of the Knox trophy, donated by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to that battery of Field Artillery which shall have the highest rating as judged on "manning efficiency, mobility, communications, and interior economy" for the year 1925. The winner of the Knox medal, 1925, awarded for excellence as a student at the Field Artillery School, is Cpl. Harold Burden, Battery C, 82d Field Artillery Battalion (horse), Ft. Bliss, Tex.

In general, the testing boards gave evidence of the fairness and impartiality so essential to the continued effectiveness of the competition. Their recommendations were most helpful toward the improvement of the test. The test for the calendar year 1926 will be along the general lines of that for the past year.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL ASSOCIATION

The Adjutants General Association which recently met in St. Augustine, Fla., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Brig. Gen. Frank D. Beary, the adjutant general of Pennsylvania, president; Brig. Gen. Hartley A. Moon, the adjutant general of Alabama, vice-president; and Brig. Gen. Carlos E. Black, the adjutant general of Illinois, secretary. Resolutions were adopted dealing with the following:


Securing funds from the War Department belonging to certain National Guard organizations, contributed by their respective communities, when the units concerned were mustered into the U. S. Service for the World War, and when it is claimed the War Department illegally holds.

That paragraph 163 of the National Guard regulations, governing the division or distribution of Headquarters and Staffs of Administrative or Tactical Units, between or among states, when the units themselves are so distributed or divided, should be extended to include regiments or battalions, for such division or distribution of their headquarters or staffs, between or among states, when the adjutants general of the states affected so agree and recommend it.

A resolution relating to the relief of the various states in cases of certain losses of property was adopted, which declared the present system was in many cases unfair and unjust not only to the various states, but also to the individual National Guard officers involved, and that suitable measures to remedy the situation be taken. That a committee to draft a substitute for General Order No. 6, W. D., which shall carry out the expressed opinion of the N. G. Association upon the submitted draft laid before it from the War Department; and that in cooperation with the National Guard Association, if the latter approves, to take such action as may obtain the issuance of this substitute as an order of the War Department.

A motion was passed that the tables of organization of all units with a maintenance strength of not less than 50 men, be so amended that they shall provide for not less than three officers for each such unit.

A resolution was passed relating to necessary amendments to the law affecting disbursements of Federal funds appropriated for National Guard purposes, to bring the required procedure in the expenditure of National Guard funds into accord with that prevailing with reference to similar funds appropriated for the Regular Army.



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Secretary of War  
Dwight F. Davis

Chief of Staff  
Maj. Gen. John L. Hines  
Deputy Chief  
Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan

**Circular 4, Jan. 14, 1926, War Department**  
This circular publishes changes in regulations relating to pistol marksmanship.

**Circular 5, Jan. 20, 1926, War Department**  
This circular publishes a list of Quartermaster supplies authorized for sale and rescinds Section III, Circular 26, W. D., 1925, as amended by Section II, Circular 41, W. D.

**Circular 6, Jan. 21, 1926, War Department**  
This circular relates to the following subjects: Star-gauged rifle; issue of special target rifle; tables of basic allowances; special target rifle; income tax for calendar year 1925; passover furloughs for soldiers of Jewish faith; issue and sale of saddles; suspension of the preparatory and regular band leaders' courses at the Army Music School.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, Q.M.G.

Maj. E. deT. Ellis, on Mar. 1 to report for temporary duty as student, Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C. (Jan. 22.)  
Capt. J. L. Alverson, assigned to duty, Ft. George Wright, Wash., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 22.)  
1st Lt. A. L. Benedict, assigned to duty, Ft. McPherson, Ga., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 22.)  
Capt. A. M. Reeve, to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as assistant to C.O., in connection with procurement planning. (Jan. 25.)  
Capt. R. Allen, on arrival of Capt. J. L. Alverson, Q.M.C., to Seattle, Wash., and assume duties of C.O., Seattle Q.M. intermediate depot and assistant general superintendent Army Transport Service. (Jan. 26.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Maj. R. Skelton, on Feb. 1 to temporary duty as student in course, Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C., on completion of which to duty at Army Medical School. (Jan. 22.)  
Maj. L. L. Hopwood and 1st Lt. R. E. Humes, M.A.C., to New York general intermediate depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty. (Jan. 26.)  
Capt. R. Turner, M.C., to New York and sail Mar. 25, to Canal Zone, and to Balboa Hgts., for duty. (Jan. 26.)

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. KENZIE W. WALKER, C. OF F

Maj. G. Z. Eckels, on expiration of leave is assigned to duty as finance officer, U.S.A., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Jan. 23.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. HARRY TAYLOR, C. OF E.

2d Lt. H. Meyer, to Galveston, Tex., and sail April 27 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty with Corps of Engrs. (Jan. 23.)  
Following officers to New York and sail April 29 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty with C.E.: 2d Lt. J. O. Colonna and M. M. Bauer. (Jan. 25.)  
2d Lt. L. J. Rumagel, assigned to duty as assistant to district engr., 2d San Francisco District, Calif., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Jan. 23.)  
Capt. L. R. Lohr, assigned to 29th Engrs., Ft. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Jan. 25.)  
Capt. S. L. Scott, to Washington, D. C., for duty in Office of Chief of Engrs. (Jan. 25.)  
Lt. Col. G. B. Pillsbury is assigned to duty with 574th Engr. Train (W.T.), Detroit, Mich., in addition to other duties. (Jan. 25.)  
2d Lt. M. D. Taylor, assigned to enrgs. of 3d Division, Camp Lewis, Wash., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Jan. 26.)

## CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. OF CAV.

Capt. K. Thomas is detailed instructor Cav., Wisconsin N.G., Milwaukee, Wis., for duty. (Jan. 23.)  
Capt. A. M. Jones, to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., for treatment. (Jan. 25.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

1st Lt. I. D. Yeaton is detailed in A.S., Mar. 13, and to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training Air Service Primary Flying School. (Jan. 23.)  
Capt. W. D. Alexander, to San Francisco and sail May 14 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty with F.A. (Jan. 25.)  
2d Lt. W. W. Scott, to New York and sail April 29 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty with F.A. (Jan. 25.)  
Following officers to New York and sail April 29 to Hawaii for duty: 2d Lts. D. J. Crawford, U. J. L. Peoples, Jr., G. F. Williams, J. L. McKinnon, L. L. Little, L. J. Greeley, J. M. England, E. T. Owen, A. T. Leonard, L. S. Fletcher, M. B. Stokes, Jr., V. F. Burger, J. A. Davidson, Jr., F. A. Kreidel, H. J. John, L. M. Johnson, H. M. Manderbach, G. L. Holsinger. (Jan. 25.)  
Following officers to Galveston, Tex., and sail April 27 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty with F.A.: Capt. A. M. Post, 2d Lts. D. S. Babcock, J. V. Collier, C. L. Taylor, E. O. Lee, K. N. Decker. (Jan. 25.)  
1st Lt. F. H. Morse, assigned to F.A., 2d Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., on completion of foreign service. (Jan. 25.)  
Following officers assigned to station indicated on completion of foreign service in Philippine

Department: 1st Lts. J. T. Berry, to 18th F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; H. L. Watts, Jr., to 4th F.A., Ft. McIntosh, Tex. (Jan. 25.)

Following named officers to San Francisco and sail April 3 for Philippine Island for duty with F.A.: 1st Lts. J. H. Lewis, Jr., L. O. Field, 2d Lt. A. L. Keyes.

Following officers to station indicated on completion of foreign service: Capt. H. E. Tisdale, to 17th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C.; C. C. Knight, Jr., to 1st F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lts. E. F. James, to 18th F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; J. G. Brackinridge, to 1st F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; W. W. Dixon, to 1st F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; L. S. Arnold, to 1st F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; W. R. Schaefer, to 18th F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; E. A. Niback, to 15th F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; F. H. Cannon, to 1st F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; M. V. Hensley, to 5th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C.; S. R. Hurt, to 33d F.A., Ft. Benning, Ga.; N. F. Galbraith, to 1st F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; T. McGreggor, to 17th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C.; C. Garri-son, to 5th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C. (Jan. 25.)

Following officers to division indicated on completion of foreign service in Hawaiian Department: 1st Lts. H. L. Kersh, to 2d Division, Ft. Sion, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B. M. James, to 2d Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; H. E. Sanderson, Jr., to 3d Division, Camp Lewis, Wash.; U. Niblo, to 1st Cav. Division, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; J. M. Works, to 2d Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; J. A. Samouce, to 1st Division, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; H. W. Kiefer, to 1st Division, Ft. Hoyle, Md.; R. M. Costigan, to 3d Division, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; 2d Lt. K. W. Hixson, to 2d Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 25.)

Capt. L. M. Skerry, assigned to 3d Division, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 26.)

1st Lt. R. G. Gard, F.A., assigned to 1st Div., Ft. Hoyle, Md., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Jan. 26.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C. A.  
(Maj. Gen. A. Hero, Jr., Acting Chief.)

Capt. E. B. McCarthy, to 51st C.A., Ft. Eustis, Va. (Jan. 22.)  
Capt. W. D. Evans, Feb. 21, assigned to hdqrs., Ft. Eustis, Va. (Jan. 22.)

Following officers assigned to the 12th C.A., harbor defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Ft. Monroe, Va., on completion of foreign service: 1st Lts. G. W. Brent, H. P. Hennessy, N. E. Hartman, C. M. Mendenhall, Jr., R. H. Kreuter, H. K. Williams, Jr., J. V. Dillon, 2d Lt. J. W. Dwyer. (Jan. 25.)

Capt. A. C. Chesledon, C.A., assigned to 3d C.A., harbor defenses of Los Angeles, Ft. MacArthur, Calif., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 25.)

Following officers to 12th C.A., harbor defenses of Chesapeake, Ft. Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Philippines: Capt. T. L. Cleaver, H. B. Bliss, and H. Case. (Jan. 25.)

1st Lt. K. C. Frank, to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 10 to Hawaii for duty. (Jan. 26.)  
1st Lt. F. Richards, to San Francisco and sail Mar. 30, to Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 26.)  
1st Lt. H. C. Reuter, to New York and sail Mar. 12, to Philippines for duty. (Jan. 26.)

## INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. ALLEN, C. OF INF.

Capt. R. Wilkins, assigned to 1st Div., Plattsburg Brks., N. Y., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 22.)

Following officers assigned to station indicated on completing foreign service in Philippines: Capt. A. Pickens, to 2d Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lts. C. M. Kolb, to 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.; J. A. Brown, to 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Me., and R. B. Hart, to 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga. (Jan. 22.)

1st Lt. J. T. Zak, assigned to 13th Inf., Ft. Andrews, Mass., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 22.)

Lt. Col. W. S. Woodruff, Inf.-Res., appointed major, Inf., Regular Army, and assigned to 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Neb. (Jan. 22.)  
Capt. J. G. A. Montague, assigned to 34th Inf., Ft. Eustis, Va., on completing foreign service. (Jan. 22.)

2d Lt. W. D. Webb, Jr., A.S. (Inf.), is attached for duty with 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 23.)

Capt. C. P. Lynch, 23d Inf., to San Francisco and sail April 3 to Philippines for duty. (Jan. 23.)

2d Lt. D. T. Crow, detailed in A.S., Mar. 13, and will proceed to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training, Air Service Primary Flying School. (Jan. 25.)

1st Lt. L. R. Wolfe, Inf., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 26.)

Capt. M. Rice, to Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 26.)  
Maj. O. W. Griswold, to Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 26.)

## SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES McK. SALTZMAN, C.S.O.

Col. I. J. Carr on completing course of instruction at Army Industrial College, Feb. 1, to Assistant Secretary of War for duty in office. (Jan. 26.)

Capt. J. Lawrence, to San Francisco, and sail Mar. 30, to Canal Zone for duty. (Jan. 26.)

Capt. H. Mitchell, S.C., to New York and sail Mar. 12, to Hawaii for duty. (Jan. 26.)

## AIR SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A. S.

1st Lt. L. A. Smith, to Galveston, Tex., and sail April 27, to Hawaii for duty. (Jan. 22.)  
Capt. C. E. Giffin is detailed to duty with Org. Res., 9th Corps Area and assigned with 329th Observation Group, A.S., in addition to other duties. (Jan. 22.)

Following attached for duty with 2d Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.: 2d Lts. C. H. Valentine and J. K. Gibson. (Jan. 23.)

2d Lt. A. C. Boll is attached for duty with 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 23.)

Maj. B. G. Weir, to New York City and assume duty as procurement planning representative of the A.S. (Jan. 23.)

Lt. Col. R. C. Kirtland on completing course of instruction, Army War College, to Chief of Staff for duty. (Jan. 23.)

Maj. J. T. McNarney, A.S., July 1, to Washington, D. C., for duty with Chief of Staff. (Jan. 23.)

1st Lt. E. H. Tonkin, to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Air Service for duty. (Jan. 26.)

## LEAVES

Four months to Capt. O. A. Hansen, M.C., May 15, with permission to leave U. S. (Jan. 22.)

One month to Brig. Gen. L. Wahl, Asst. The Adj. General, Jan. 27. (Jan. 22.)

Three months to Capt. H. O. Brown, M.C., on arrival of Capt. C. C. Harvey, M.C. (Jan. 23.)

Three months, to Maj. Gen. J. H. McRae, U.S.A., Feb. 24, with permission to return to U. S. via the Suez Canal. (Jan. 25.)

One month, 26 days, to 1st Lt. K. B. Wolfe, A.S., Feb. 3. (Jan. 26.)

## TRANSFERS

2d Lt. H. W. Ketchum, Jr., A.S., to Cav., Jan. 13, and assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex. (Jan. 22.)

## RESIGNATIONS

Resignation by 2d Lt. L. E. Griffith, Inf., accepted. (Jan. 23.)

Resignation of Wrt. Offr. B. H. Spelbring, Mar. 3, accepted. (Jan. 23.)

## PROMOTIONS

The promotion of the following officers is announced (Jan. 23.):

Adjutant General's Department.—E. S. Adams, to lieutenant colonel, Jan. 2.  
Coast Artillery Corps.—R. C. Lowry, to captain, Dec. 23; H. T. Turnbull, to first lieutenant, Jan. 2.

Infantry.—J. W. Mott, to captain, Jan. 2; W. D. Long, to first lieutenant, Dec. 16; L. E. Lichtenwarter, to first lieutenant, Dec. 19; S. R. Hinds, to first lieutenant, Dec. 23.

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Staff Sgt. W. Powell, 25th Inf., at Camp S. D. Little, Nogales, Ariz. (Jan. 22.)

Mstr. Sgt. J. E. Ward, D.E.M.L., at 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga. (Jan. 25.)

1st Sgt. E. Stoerner, 28th Inf., at Ft. Ontario, N. Y. (Jan. 26.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS

The Asst. Secy. of War, Hon. Hanford MacNider, is designated president, National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, Oct. 15, 1926, vice Hon. D. F. Davis, former Asst. Secy. of War, relieved Oct. 14. (Jan. 23.)

Relief of Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, Q.M. Gen., from detail as member of National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice as of Jan. 18, is announced. (Jan. 23.)

## DETAILED IN GENERAL STAFF CORPS

Following officers detailed as members W. D. General Staff, Aug. 15, Washington, D. C., for duty with Chief of Staff: Maj. L. H. Watkins, C.E.; Maj. P. H. Worcester, C.A.C. (Jan. 23.)

Maj. M. W. Howze, judge advocate, detailed member Gen. Staff Corps, and assigned to duty with W. D. General Staff, Washington, D. C., July 1. (Jan. 23.)

Maj. C. F. Thompson, Inf., to Chief of Infantry for duty in his office, Aug. 15, will stand relieved from duty in office of Chief of Inf., and assigned to duty with War Dept. G.S., Aug. 20, for duty with Chief of Staff. (Jan. 23.)

Maj. J. L. Benedict, Inf., to Ft. Howard, Md., for duty, Aug. 15, and relieved from duty at Ft. Howard and detailed as member G. Staff Corps, and assigned to duty with War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C. (Jan. 23.)

(Continued on page 534)

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*There is agitation in the Boiling Pot. Bubbles rise to the surface. The water clarifies, but its volume diminishes. What appeals more to the thirst-thickened tongue—the water or its clarification—Philosophy of a Sailor.*

### Poll Approves Morrow Board's Conclusions

President Coolidge unqualifiedly endorsed the recommendations of the Morrow Aircraft Board.

The poll of the Army and the Navy and the Marine Corps made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL shows that ten out of every eleven officers find these recommendations desirable for adoption.

Here is something to think about.

The ballots received came from active and retired officers of the Services, the former largely predominating. They came also from the National Guard, Reserve Officers, Naval Reserve Officers, and the Naval Militia.

The letters accompanying the ballots are forceful and ably present the arguments in support of the votes cast. We would like to print all of them. But it is enough to say they show conviction, a knowledge of conditions which we wish might be gotten, first hand, by Congress.

The Morrow Board is to be congratulated upon so nearly expressing the general sentiment of the Military and Naval Commissioned personnel. Some of its recommendations are criticised by officers who favor the report as a whole. All of them are condemned by the air officers who voted because they advocate a Department of National Defense or a Unified Air Service.

### Davis and Wilbur Disagree

Congress is now considering the whole question. It still is confused, and its confusion is heightened by the differences between the Secretaries of War and Navy. Mr. Davis is squarely behind the Morrow Board recommendations. In this, he is in line with President Coolidge. Mr. Wilbur sees slight, if any value, in an additional Assistant and is emphatically opposed to insurance for aviators alone. He is having a study made of the question of the cost of insurance for the entire Navy. A like study will be made by the War Department for the Army.

Perhaps, out of the discussion of this important subject, a method can be found which will develop a satisfactory insurance system. Congressman Wainwright, former Assistant Secretary of War, is earnestly pressing consideration. His activity justifies emphatic support.

### Pay of Navy Commissioned Warrant Officers

The pay of the commissioned warrant officers of the Navy is the subject of considerable interest in Congress, which seems to have been increased rather than abated by the Secretary of the Navy's letter of "Information" recently sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House. There are many in and out of Congress, entirely friendly to the Navy, who are convinced that this large class of officers, consisting of about one-fifth of the entire Naval personnel did not have, as all other officers of the six services did have, any voice in the departmental framing of that Act; that the Pay Act which gave rather generous increases to all other officers of the services, except in isolated instances or small groups most of which have already been corrected, went out of its way to destroy, by means of a single sentence suggestive of a joker, the long established pay status of this large class of officers, and that the Act, instead of increasing their pay, has borne with great hardship on them.

The Department's attitude, unfortunately, seems to have been one that would deny justice to this group of officers in order to preserve a sort of sacrosanct regard for the Joint Service Pay Act. Three years ago the Department, apparently appreciating in some degree the hardship which these officers suffered by reason of this bill, asked the Committee to delay action on a bill for their relief until a joint departmental committee could take up the matter as one of the "little discriminations" that might be "ironed out;" two years ago another departmental representative appeared before the Committee and vigorously opposed any measure of relief; the most recent statement leaves the impression of being in the nature of a special plea which avoids the merits and while reluctantly conceding that "certain corrections could well be made in the matter of chief warrant officers pay, nevertheless it does not wish "to take the initiative" in introducing legislation to remedy them.

The Joint Service Pay Act is not the one perfect piece of legislation. It has imperfection which, when discovered, the Departments themselves should endeavor to correct in the higher interest of the services as well as in the interest of the injured individuals. The special provision effecting this group of officers is obviously such an imperfection. Many years before, Congress had established, as an organic relation, the pay of these officers on a parity with ensigns, lieutenants, junior grade, and lieutenants with like length of service. This pay parity, established after thorough departmental consideration as a result of an evolution of ideas and law covering a period of years, was stricken down in a single sentence in a pay bill, without question, debate or mention of any kind. If these officers needed the pay of ensign, lieutenant, junior grade, and lieutenant, up to the Pay Increase Act of July 1, 1922, the burden is on the Department to show the Committee clearly and convincingly that they needed it less thereafter. What doubtless can be shown is that this group of officers and their families, by reason of this discrimination against them, are undergoing great financial hardship.

Congress should give them relief. This it can do simply by restoring to them what they long had and what the Joint Service Pay Act took away without proper consideration. It is to be hoped that the Department will be quick to cooperate to that end.

### REVEILLE

By BUGLER BILL

"'Children and fools,' you know, 'speak the truth.'"  
"I believe you, Old Man."

Judge (to applicant for naturalization): "Have you ever left the United States since first arriving here?"

Applicant: "Yis, yer Honor."

Judge: "Where did you go?"

Applicant: "Twice to New York."

*Speaking of Admiral Peary's discovery, Capt. Roald Amundsen says he'd just as soon believe that the North Pole was found by Doc Cook, but would he just as soon buy any of his oil stocks?*

Dr. Robert Eisler thinks that Joshua made the sun stand still by psychology, but you don't have to have a college education to make the moonshine still.

*We are now promised the broadcasting of heat by radio, but what is there so novel about the hot-air furnace?*

"Prohibition hit Florida yet?"  
"Well, I had an uncorking good time in Miami."

*Lt. John A. Macready will attempt to break the world's altitude record established last week when Senator Bill Borah went up in the air on hearing they were going to gag him with a cloture rule.*

There seems to be some doubt as to how far Dan Guengerich's \$2,500,000 to boost aviation will go, but it'll probably be conceded that it'll go \$2,500,000 farther than nothing.

*Col. Culpeper Drinkwater is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia caused by the coal strike. When he went to make the furnace fire the other morning he discovered he had lost the combination of the safe.*

"What's become of the old-fashioned prisoner who used to plead guilty?"—Detroit News. Oh, he's still in the insane asylum.

*There seems to be a disposition on the part of the rural press to get Tacna-Arica confused with Peru.*

Let us hope that the Geneva disarmament conference will let up on the American Navy when it learns that we have scrapped the last of the old Monitors.

And now they've barred the horses of Washington from the Capital's streets. What, both of them?

*Uncle Sam decides to go into the World Court—with his fingers crossed.*

The "pork bar!" Congressman's idea of economy is to take it off the Army and Navy and put it on the new postoffice for the home town.

*Col. Billy Mitchell will hunt big game in Africa. Well, that's where another famous Colonel once went!*

### UNCLE ENOCH SAYS

Hit don't make no diff'rence how much work you git you' wife ter do; she's never satisfied.

De rabbit dawg is like some providers—he ain't much on looks but he keeps the pot b'ling.

Git yo'self a good 'possum dawg, and hit don't make no diff'rence how high de cost of cawn gits in Iowa.

They ain't no bed as soft as a easy mind.

Some people never would know they was daid ef Gabriel didn't blow de trumpet right in their ear.

### Dear Mr. Editor

#### IGNORING THE NATIONAL GUARD

New York, Jan. 26, 1926.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal,  
Washington, D. C.:

As a veteran field officer of the National Guard, I wish to congratulate the new management of the Army and Navy Journal upon the accuracy of its statements in this week's issue regarding the appointment of a Regular officer to command the New York National Guard.

There is very little in Guard service these days except work, and the work of recruiting and keeping up attendance is now more difficult than perhaps ever before. Just how this constant grind affects its commissioned personnel can best be judged by the fact that during the past year more than 10 percent of its officers have resigned.

Now that we are confronted with the conviction that no matter what our records may be respecting loyalty, long service and efficiency in war, that certain influences can and will be used to place over us any outsider who may bring them to bear, irrespective of his rank or ability or actual leadership with troops, the question naturally arises, "What's the use?"

Personally I hold no brief for any candidate, but I do feel, like many others, that our troops insisted upon serving under their own officers in war and should be granted that privilege in peace.

Incidentally in many quarters the question has been asked as to how the Regular Establishment would respond, if, through the impulses of non-military influences, the Federal laws were changed and a National Guard officer elevated to the position of major general in the Regular Army.

In the particular case in question, every man in the New York National Guard is practically asked to believe that, although its organizations have been developed into the largest and one of the most efficient state forces in the country by and through the efforts of its own officers alone, that there is not a single one of them who is competent to command it.

A WAR CAPTAIN.

#### THE ARMY-NAVY GAME AT CHICAGO

Editor Army and Navy Journal:

Dear Sir.—Have been stationed here in the Middle West on duty at a state university for the past three years. I know whereof I speak when I state that the people here and on out to the Pacific coast look upon our Military and Naval Academies as eastern schools. It is but natural, for all their athletic events are listed in our big newspapers under eastern headings and usually associated with eastern schools. It is a great mistake for us to permit this. The U. S. Military Academy and the U. S. Naval Academy belong to the Middle West, West, North, and South as well as to the East.

Right now a great deal of pacifist propaganda is being circulated among our youth, and the big idea is to tear down our efforts to make the national defense act a success. I believe with the Chicago Tribune that bringing the two Academies to Chicago will counteract this propaganda and will make these people realize that the Academies belong to them.

True, some officers of the two services would miss seeing the game, but a great many out here who never see a game would have the opportunity. Chicago has promised to foot the entire bill, so the subject of expense can't enter into it. To me the biggest obstacle is the time required for the trip, with possible interference with studies. This is a real obstacle, but this trip is not to be an annual affair. The good to be accomplished by this one exception far outweighs the trouble and inconvenience involved in accomplishing it.

MAJOR, INFANTRY.

#### WANTS 25-YEAR RETIREMENT

Dear Mr. Editor:

Have noticed in recent issues of a bill to equal the difference in pay of \$100 and what the enlisted men were drawing while attending Officers' School, or preparing to become an officer, from April 6, 1917, to and including June 30, 1918, that is very appropriate. But why not make it include the last training camp held for enlisted men to become officers, which was disbanded some time in Nov., 1918, because there are many men in the Service now who did attend the last camp. Then why not pass the 25-year retirement bill? It will be a help to the enlisted men, also the Government, in many ways. So let's have some legislation some time which will help the enlisted personnel of the Army, for they are the backbone of the Army.

A READER.

#### ASK THE JOURNAL

J. W. C., Fort Sill, Okla. Q. I have 17 years and 5 months to my credit in the Army. I would like to go to Panama. Can I be discharged and reenlist for Panama, or could I be transferred? A. You may, under certain conditions, obtain a transfer to Panama. Make application through your commanding officer.

D. B. H., Gainesville, Fla. A sergeant on duty with a R.O.T.C. unit whose branch of service before being placed on D.E.M.L. was Infantry, reenlists for D.E.M.L. and for duty with R.O.T.C. unit. What is his official designation? A. His official designation would be sergeant, D.E.M.L. (R.O.T.C.).



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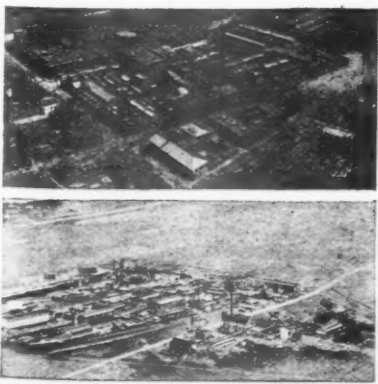
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## FASHION NOTES

By COUNTESS MARY TOLSTOY

Now, at the tag-end of the "winter season," in the language of the couturiere, one may judge the styles that have won favor. A good place to do this is in Monte Carlo or Cannes, where many have gone for the holidays, taking for the short stay only what they considered their best frocks.

At the Sporting Club in Monte Carlo on New Year's Eve some of the best dressed women in France were present. The pick of the Callot, Chanel, Premet, Paquin, etc., gowns of the season were worn, making the scene a brilliant one. The general impression they gave was that flounces are preferred to flares. Most of the frocks had flounces from a low waist line, divided nearly always in front, often in back, giving an effect of width while falling close to the figure. The majority were of lace, but perhaps that was because lace frocks are practical for traveling purposes, not being easily crushed. A new feature was a broad bow at the back, but this was usually worn by Englishwomen, who like furbelows, as compared to Frenchwomen or Americans, who much prefer simplicity. The prevailing colors were green, rose, black and white, and also a certain shade of lavender that I noted for the first time.

Mme. Chanel herself wore her famous fringe dress in white, and the following evening she appeared in the same model in black. This is the frock of georgette on which two rows of deep fringe are placed in ambience on the skirt. There was also a model from Grandjean, with the skirt fashioned entirely of petals on a georgette base. The dress was black with a "yoke" neck, a bit of shirring on each shoulder seam, and a 2-inch belt beaded with jet and diamonds. One lady was wearing a beautiful Callot gown of Nile green, embroidered with pale pink beads, and lotus leaves worked in gold and green silk. The neck line was edged with a narrow band of tiny gold beads. The Comtesses de Salverte, one of the best dressed women in France, wore a simple black lace frock, with a transparent yoke. She never wears anything but white or black, or the two combined.

In the daytime there was no particular style of dress that one could call prevalent, as the crowds were too mixed. Some white and light pastel shades of kasha were seen with felt hats to match. The favorite coat was beige, with collar and cuffs of light, fluffy fur. At Cannes, where the crowd was smarter, beige and white were more frequently seen. At the tea places afternoon frocks with short sleeves were worn as in Paris. Leonora Hughes, who is on her way back from her world-encircling wedding trip with her husband, Carlos Basualdo, wore an attractive coat of sapphire blue velvet, trimmed with grey fox, with blue velvet hat to match.

## RECIPES

One Dollar for each one published sent by a subscriber or immediate family.

**PINEAPPLE MERINGUE PIE.**—1 small can shredded pineapple, 1 cupful sugar, 2 egg yolks, 3 tablespoons cornstarch, 1 lemon rind and juice, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ cupful water. Put pineapple in double boiler. Mix cornstarch with water and add to pineapple. Stir until thick then add eggs, lemon and sugar and bake.—Mrs. Woods, 404 Lewis St., Moscow, Idaho.

**CHOCOLATE COOKIES.**—Beat one-half cup melted butter with 1 cup sugar, and 1 egg, ½ cup sweet milk, 2 squares melted chocolate, 2 cups flour, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup chopped raisins and nuts. Drop by spoonful on tin to bake.—Mrs. Gertrude Putnam, 1945 Eudora St., Denver, Colo.

## ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS

The following is the proposed sailings of U.S. Army transports in the Atlantic and Pacific, announced by the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army on Jan. 20. This schedule is subject to change:

### New York-Porto Rico-Panama

St. Mihiel, leave New York Jan. 21, leave San Juan Jan. 26, arrive Cristobal Jan. 29, leave Cristobal Feb. 1, leave San Juan Feb. 4, arrive New York Feb. 8.

Ch. Thierry, leave New York Mar. 25, leave San Juan Mar. 30, arrive Cristobal April 2, leave Cristobal April 5, leave San Juan April 8, arrive New York April 12.

St. Mihiel, leave New York May 13, leave San Juan May 18, arrive Cristobal May 21, leave Cristobal May 25, leave San Juan May 28, arrive New York June 1.

### New York-San Francisco

Cambrail, leave New York Feb. 12, arrive Panama Feb. 18, leave Panama Feb. 19, arrive San Francisco, Mar. 1; connections, Cambrail Mar. 6.

St. Mihiel, leave New York Mar. 12, arrive Panama Mar. 18, leave Panama Mar. 19, arrive San Francisco Mar. 29; connections, Thomas April 3, St. Mihiel April 2.

Cambrail, leave New York April 20, arrive Galveston April 26, leave Galveston April 27, arrive Panama May 1, leave Panama May 1, arrive San Francisco May 10; connections, Cambrail May 14.

Ch. Thierry, leave New York May 19, arrive Panama May 25, leave Panama May 26, arrive San Francisco June 5; connections, Thomas June 12, Ch. Thierry June 10.

Cambrail, leave New York June 29, arrive Panama July 6, leave Panama July 6, arrive San Francisco July 16.

### San Francisco-New York

Cambrail, leave San Francisco Jan. 20; connections, Thomas Jan. 13, Somme Jan. 15; arrive Panama Jan. 30, leave Panama Jan. 31, arrive New York Feb. 6.

Ch. Thierry, leave San Francisco Feb. 17; connections, Ch. Thierry Feb. 12; arrive Panama Feb. 27, leave Panama Feb. 28, arrive New York Mar. 6.

Cambrail, leave San Francisco Mar. 30; connections, Thomas, Mar. 24, Cambrail Mar. 23; arrive Panama April 9, leave Panama April 10, arrive New York April 16.

St. Mihiel, leave San Francisco April 23; connections, St. Mihiel April 19; arrive Panama May 3, leave Panama May 4, arrive New York May 10.

Cambrail, leave San Francisco June 5; connections, Thomas June 1, Cambrail May 29;

arrive Panama June 15, leave Panama June 16, arrive New York June 22.

Ch. Thierry, leave San Francisco July 2; connections, Ch. Thierry June 28; arrive Panama July 12, leave Panama July 13, arrive New York July 19.

### San Francisco-Honolulu

Ch. Thierry, leave San Francisco Jan. 26, arrive Honolulu Feb. 1, leave Honolulu Feb. 6, arrive San Francisco Feb. 12.

Cambrail, leave San Francisco Mar. 6, arrive Honolulu Mar. 12, leave Honolulu Mar. 17, arrive San Francisco Mar. 23.

St. Mihiel, leave San Francisco April 2, arrive Honolulu April 8, leave Honolulu April 13, arrive San Francisco April 19.

Cambrail, leave San Francisco May 14, arrive Honolulu May 20, leave Honolulu May 26, arrive San Francisco June 1.

Ch. Thierry, leave San Francisco June 10, arrive Honolulu June 16, leave Honolulu June 22, arrive San Francisco June 28.

### San Francisco-Honolulu-Guam-Manila

Thomas, leave San Francisco Jan. 27, arrive Honolulu Feb. 3, leave Honolulu Feb. 4, arrive Guam Feb. 15, arrive Manila Feb. 20, leave Manila Feb. 26, leave Chinwangtao Mar. 4, leave Nagasaki Mar. 7, arrive San Francisco Mar. 24.

Thomas, leave San Francisco April 3, arrive Honolulu April 10, leave Honolulu April 11, arrive Guam April 23, arrive Manila April 28, leave Manila May 4, leave Chinwangtao May 11, leave Nagasaki May 14, arrive San Francisco June 1.

Thomas, leave San Francisco June 12, arrive Honolulu June 19, leave Honolulu June 20, arrive Guam July 1, arrive Manila July 6, leave Manila July 12, leave Nagasaki July 17, arrive San Francisco Aug. 4.

### Freighters

Edgemoor, leave New York Feb. 27, arrive Panama Mar. 8, leave Panama Mar. 18, arrive New York Mar. 27.

Edgemoor, leave New York April 20, arrive Panama April 29, leave Panama May 9, arrive New York May 18.

Edgemoor, leave San Francisco Jan. 20, arrive Panama Feb. 3, leave Panama Feb. 4, arrive New York Feb. 13.

Meigs, leave San Francisco Mar. 20, arrive Honolulu Mar. 29, leave Honolulu April 5, arrive San Francisco April 13.

Meigs, leave San Francisco Dec. 23, arrive Manila Jan. 18, leave Manila Jan. 25, arrive Miike Jan. 30, leave Miike Feb. 4, arrive Honolulu Feb. 18, leave Honolulu Feb. 27, arrive San Francisco Mar. 7.

Meigs, leave San Francisco April 28, arrive Manila May 24, leave Manila May 31, arrive Miike June 5, leave Miike June 10, arrive Honolulu June 24, leave Honolulu July 3, arrive San Francisco July 11.

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## THE RESERVE FORCES

**SUSPENSION OF APPOINTMENTS IN Q.M. CORPS RESERVE.**—The War Department has given notice that in view of the large number of Reserve officers in the Quartermaster Corps Reserve section, in proportion to the requirements, appointments in that section, for the territorial assignment group in the field grades and for the branch assignment group in grades above that of first lieutenant, are temporarily suspended. This suspension applies to appointments of all classes except those based upon Federal recognition in the National Guard.

During the period of this suspension applications for appointments which come within the suspension will not be forwarded to the A.G.O. of the Army, except in those cases in which examination has been authorized prior to the receipt by corps area and department commanders of instructions by radio of Jan. 12, 1926, to authorize no more examinations for the appointments suspended. For appointments not suspended by these instructions, in each case the examining board should be informed as to whether the applicant is desired for assignment to combat or to noncombat duties and the appropriate examination should be given.

**ACTIVE DUTY CREDIT FOR RESERVE OFFICERS.**—Reserve officers were very much interested in the explanation of the bill (H. R. 7248), now on the calendar of the House Committee on Military Affairs, relative to active duty credit on their records, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 23, page 498. In pointing out the practical working of the various objectives in the bill the paragraph relative to "Major B" should have read: "Major B—same age, commissioned same date, has taken the full course at Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, on inactive status."

These three last words in italics were accidentally omitted from the explanation in question by the officer who wrote the article.

**SUMMER CAMPS FOR RESERVE OFFICERS, 62D CAVALRY DIVISION.**—Reserve officers of the 62d Cavalry Division, and enlisted reservists will receive active duty training on the following dates: 307th Cavalry, unit camp to be held at Ft. Myer, Va., April 25 to May 9, 1926; 306th Cavalry, unit camp to be held at Ft. Myer, Va., May 16 to 31, 1926.

A large attendance is hoped for. Notifications will be sent to Cavalry officers of other units so as to fill the regiments to the war strength of 58 by attaching officers for training.

**PHILADELPHIA RESERVES TO MEET.**—The Philadelphia Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, of which Col. H. H. Smith, 316th Inf., is president, will hold its next meeting at the Meridian Club, Chancellor and Camac Streets, Philadelphia, at 8 p. m., Wednesday, Mar. 10. Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, of Washington, D. C., internationally known lecturer, will address the chapter on conditions in France during the World War, and in Morocco during the present French campaign. Mrs. Adams will show official French Government moving pictures and still pictures of both the World War and the War in Morocco. The secretary of the association is Lt. James D. Patton, Paoli, Pa.

**SIXTY-THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION O.R. NOTES.**—The 310th Cavalry will be ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for 15 days active duty training during the period April 11-25, 1926. To date 21 officers have applied for this training and applications from approximately twice that number are expected. The objective of this training is to be "command and practical training of cadres." Programs and schedules for this training period are now being prepared.

Maj. Wallace G. Drummond, Cav., Miami, Fla., allotted to the 63d Cavalry Division, has been allotted to the 155th Cavalry Brigade Headquarters to replace Capt. LaFayette Moody, Cav., who was transferred to Headquarters 310th Cavalry to fill the place vacated by Captain Gottschaldt.

**NINETY-SIXTH DIVISION, ORGANIZED RESERVES.**—The new branch office for the 96th Division, at Eugene, Oreg., with Maj. John P. Bubb, Inf., D.O.L., in charge, is in a flourishing condition, although it has been in operation only a month. Meetings to be held twice a month for the instruction of Reserve officers have been organized by Major Bubb in the nearby towns of Salem and Roseburg as well as in Eugene.

The first meeting of the new year of the Portland Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association was held in the tea room of the Multnomah Hotel with an attendance of over 150 officers. After the dinner the Leavenworth Problem on Cavalry Reconnaissance was presented and discussed. Col. Hartwell W. Palmer, Cav-Res., was in charge of the presentation. Following the problem Judge John H. Stevenson, of the Oregon Circuit Court, gave a most interesting talk on the superabundance of laws and regulations in our country.

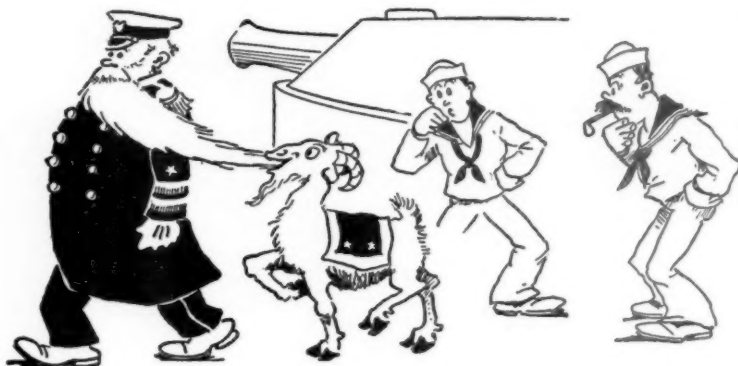
Col. Frederick M. Jones, Cav. (F.A.), D.O.L., who is in charge of the Seattle branch office of the 96th Division, and his wife and daughter have just returned from the Presidio of San Francisco, where they spent the holidays visiting their daughter, wife of Maj. Augustus P. Jones, Medical Corps.

### INSURANCE FOR GUARD AND RESERVES

**THE** War Department is working on further legislation designed to provide insurance for National Guard and Reserve officers and enlisted men on a flying status similar to the insurance pensions for the Regular Army in the pending aviation legislation Secretary of War Davis testified Jan. 26 before the Committee on Military Affairs. In response to questions of members of the Committee the Secretary said he thought it would be no more than fair to include such officers.

**GENERAL McRAE SOON TO LEAVE PHILIPPINES.**—Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, U.S.A., who has been ordered to command the 9th Corps Area, with headquarters at San Francisco, and who is at present in command of the Philippine Department, has been granted three months leave, to take effect about Feb. 24. General McRae will proceed to the United States via the Suez Canal. He will be relieved from command in the Philippines by Maj. Gen. Fred. W. Sladen, as already noted in this paper.

## William is deprived of his timothy



It was pretty soft for the ship's mascot when the Admiral came aboard in the old days.

Tarred rope and hemp were good enough in their way, but a nice bunch of whiskers flavored by salty spray always seemed to make a particular appeal to the goat that roamed the ship at will.

That, however, is a thing of the past. When the commander of the fleet puts in an appearance now the mascot gives him a hopeless look, and says "Ba-a-a!"

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#### 13TH ENGRS. U.S.A. ORCHESTRA

The 13th Engineers, U.S.A., Maj. John F. Conklin commanding, on duty at Ft. Humphreys, Va., is the proud possessor of an orchestra which has received high public praise. The orchestra has been organized and is directed by Lt. Arthur G. Trudeau, C. E., and contains the following pieces: Cornets, Staff Sgt. Vega and Pvt. Iste. Dooley; saxophones, Cpl. Bader and Pvt. Iste. Gsell; piano, Pvt. Stone; drums, Pvt. Iste. Huntington; violins, Pvt. Iste. Kern and Pvt. Basaman; bass, Pvt. Nichols; banjo, Pvt. Groh.

In addition to furnishing dance and concert programs at Ft. Humphreys and nearby places the "Golden Castle Orchestra," as it is named, broadcast its initial program from WCAP in Washington on Jan. 8, which was received with much enthusiasm by radio fans.

Any criticisms or comments concerning the Golden Castle Orchestra will be gratefully received by Lt. Arthur G. Trudeau, C.E. Address to Assistant Adjutant, 13th Engineers, Ft. Humphreys, Va.

## NATIONAL GUARD



Brig. Gen. Frank D. Beary,  
Adj. Gen. of Pennsylvania

Regiment and other attached troops during the Porto Rico campaign. General Beary was also in the Federal service as a major 4th Infantry, 1916, 1917. In addition to this service General Beary was one of the four officers detailed by Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania to organize the State Police under Col. John C. Groome in 1904. After organizing, equipping, and starting the training of Troop "B" of that force and preparing for them their stables and barracks at Wyoming, Pa., he again returned to his work in the National Guard.

In 1911 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General by Gov. John C. Tener and held that position under the then Adj. Gen. Thomas J. Stuart until Oct. 4, 1917 when after the death of General Stuart Gov. Martin Brumbaugh appointed him Adjutant General, which position he occupies to this date.

**NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.**—It is expected that at least 400 officers of the National Guard of New York in addition to prominent guests, will attend the annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York, to be held in Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 5 and 6. An attractive program has been arranged and after the business sessions there will be a number of social events and visits to places of interest.

The program of the annual convention, in addition to its business meetings, will be as follows:

Feb. 5, morning.—Opening ceremonies; invocation, Chaplain D. C. Stuart, 108th Infantry; organization of convention and reading of reports; announcements; address of welcome, Hon. C. G. Hanna, mayor, Hon. F. V. Burns, president Chamber of Commerce; response, Col. R. H. Gillet, 105th Infantry.

Feb. 5, afternoon.—Address by Maj. Gen. Wm. N. Haskell, New York National Guard; address by Brig. Gen. E. J. Westcott, The Adjutant General; presentation of resolutions.

Feb. 5, night.—Dinner, Hotel Syracuse, 6.30. The speakers and prominent guests at the dinner will be: Col. J. S. Thompson, president N.G. Assn., toastmaster; Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Commander in Chief; Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall, comdr., 2d Corps Area, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord; Hon. C. H. Hanna, mayor of Syracuse; and Chaplain C. W. Roeder, 245th Coast Art. Speakers—Maj. Gen. W. N. Haskell, Maj. Gen. C. W. Berry, Brig. Gens. E. J. Westcott, G. R. Dyer, E. S. Jennings, F. W. Ward, M. D. Bryant, R. W. Marshall, Cols. A. H. Hugnet, O. W. Wolfe, Hon. G. D. Elwell, Col. E. J. Williams, Hon. F. V. Burns, Maj. F. M. Armstrong, and Capt. W. J. Mangine.

During the banquet there will be provided special entertainment by Mr. C. E. White, Syracuse, N. Y. Community songs will be enjoyed by all under the leadership of Mr. George D. Elwell, Albany, N. Y.

Feb. 6.—Convention reconvenes, 10 a. m.; reports; discussion of important matters, including those presented in report of resolutions committee.

**NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.**—The National Guard Association of Massachusetts of which Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lombard is president, held a meeting at the State House, Boston, Jan. 29, and the following interesting program was presented:

Lt. Col. Gerard L. McEntee, U.S.A., General Staff, gave an illustrated lecture on the Dardanelles Campaign—Siege of Gallipoli. The maps and views of the campaign were shown on the screen in a very splendid manner.

Maj. Gen. William A. Pew, Mass., N.G., had a talk "The Reasons for Wars—How War Can be Prevented Between Nations." The Association dinner followed.

**MAJOR A. C. COLE, O.R.C., MADE THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF RHODE ISLAND.**—Maj. Arthur C. Cole, Inf.-Res., has been confirmed by the General Assembly of the State on Jan. 14, as The Adjutant General. Prior to the World War General Cole saw several years' service in the National Guard of Rhode Island.

Major Cole during the World War was sent overseas after being commissioned first lieutenant of Infantry. He was assigned to the 23d U.S. Inf., 2d Division (Regular). The principal actions he took part in were the Aisne defensive (Chateau Thierry) and commanded a company in the Aisne-Marne offensive (Soissons).

The new adjutant general also served with the 23d Infantry in the Meuse-Argonne, and after the Armistice with the 2d Division in the Army of Occupation. General Cole is a rifleman of considerable distinction and captained the rifle team of the 2d Division which took most of the shooting honors in the A.E.F. in France. During the fighting around Soissons Major Cole was severely wounded and still carries several pieces of shell fragments in his right leg. He was decorated with the D.S.C. for gallantry in action near Landres et St. Georges on Nov. 1, 1918. He also wears the French Croix de Guerre and was cited three times in general orders. Since the war Major Cole has been active in the organization and training of the Organized Reserves and the C.M.T.C. He has also been very active in the work of the 2d Division Association.

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# U. S. NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COMPONENTS

## MIDSHIPMEN'S SUMMER CRUISE, 1926

The itinerary for the Midshipmen's practice cruise, June 4 to Aug. 27, 1926, in the battleships Wyoming, New York, and Utah, is announced by the Chief of Naval Operations as follows:

Arrive May 31, Annapolis, leave June 4; arrive June 11 Newport (tactical exercises, overhaul, and fuel), leave June 21; arrive June 25 Portland, leave June 28; arrive July 2 New York, leave July 6; arrive July 9 Newport (tactical exercises, overhaul, and fuel), leave July 26; arrive Aug. 1 Guantanamo (prepare for and conduct target practice, overhaul, and fuel), leave Aug. 21; arrive Aug. 26 Annapolis.

Upon completion of this cruise Commander Scouting Fleet will direct the ships designated to continue present duty.

## NAVAL DISTRICT SHIPS

The Navy Department has announced that for the purpose of rotating duty officers attached to vessels assigned to naval districts will be considered as performing a tour of duty on shore, except when assigned to those vessels noted below, which since Jan. 1, 1925, have been considered as sea duty: 13th Naval District, U.S.S. Swallow.

Those officers attached to and actually serving on board, as the ship's complement of the vessels assigned as tenders for submarine bases and naval air stations in the 14th and the 15th Districts will, for the purpose of rotating duty, be considered as performing sea duty from Jan. 1, 1925. The vessels assigned to the above-mentioned duty at the present time are: 14th Naval District, U.S.S. Seagull and U.S.S. Pelican; 15th Naval District, U.S.S. Quail and U.S.S. Curlew.

## NO FUNDS FOR NAVY RESERVE SHIPS

The Navy Department will dispose of four ships which have been assigned to the training of naval reservists in the naval districts bordering on the Great Lakes. The ships to be disposed of prior to April 6, 1926 are the U.S.S. Wolverine, at Erie, Pa.; Essex, at Duluth, Mich.; Hawk, Michigan City, Ind.; Yantic, at Detroit, Mich.

The above action is made necessary by the fact that there are no funds available and that none will be available in the succeeding fiscal year (beginning July 1, 1926) for the repair of maintenance of these ships.

Adm. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, has asked the Commandants of the two naval districts to ascertain whether or not either the municipalities or the states with which these vessels have been so closely associated, would desire to receive the ships as a temporary loan subject to the approval of Congress.

## PACKARD AIRCRAFT ENGINE

The Navy Department announced, on Jan. 28, the highly satisfactory completion of an endurance test of the Packard 2A-1500 aircraft engine at the plant of the Packard Motor Car Co. in Detroit. This engine, originally designed at 450 horsepower engine at 1,800 r.p.m., was tested for a total of 50 hours at wide-open throttle, developing 600 horsepower at 2,500 r.p.m. The test was completed in four periods, one of which covered 28 hours nonstop at full power, an unusual performance in tests of this character and severity. During the 50 hours spark plugs were cleaned twice and but two minor replacements were made. At the end the engine was in excellent condition and capable of continuing the test.

## NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSN.

The following officers have applied for membership during the past week in the Navy Mutual Aid Association:

Lts. A. D. Challacombe, U.S.M.C.; C. W. Crawford, F. C. Greaves; Comdr. R. T. Hanson; Ch. Gun. W. J. Love; Ch. Pay Clk. C. C. Walling; Lt. Comdr. C. S. Alden; Ens. J. W. U. Brand; Lt. Comdr. E. Buckmaster, all U.S.N.; 1st Lt. F. L. Buchanan, U.S.M.C.; Pay Clk. J. D. Erwin; Lt. Comdr. J. H. Falge; Ch. Gun. W. M. Fitzgerald; Lt. Comdr. A. K. Fogg; W. G. Greenman; Lt. W. M. Hague, all U.S.N.; 2d Lt. J. C. Harmon, U.S.M.C.; Lt. E. C. Johnson, U.S.N.

Lt. Comdr. H. D. McHenry and L. S. Pamperin, U.S.N.; 2d Lt. R. M. Rhoads, U.S.M.C.; Lt. Comdr. R. E. Thomas; Ch. Bosn. F. P. Uhlig; Lt. T. H. Williamson;

Lt. Comdr. F. W. Yeisley; Pay Clk. B. A. Fairchild; Ens. H. V. Hopkins, Ch. Bosn. R. Southern, all U.S.N.; Lt. Comdr. J. E. Stika, U.S.C.G.; Ch. Pay Clk. M. C. Mattison, U.S.N.; Lt. Comdr. W. W. Waddell, U.S.N.; Lts. B. L. Vogt, U.S.M.C.; L. W. Crane, U.S.N.; G. R. Rowan, U.S.M.C.; Lt. Comdr. P. H. Dunbar, U.S.N.; Lts. W. C. Wallace, U.S.N.; C. S. Finch, U.S.M.C.; J. P. Compton, U.S.N.; R. S. Morse, U.S.N.; Capt. J. T. Moore, U.S.M.C.; Lt. J. H. Foskett, U.S.N.; Lt. Comdr. L. P. Smith, U.S.N.; 2d Lt. J. E. Jones, U.S.M.C.

## NAVY PROMOTIONS

The following officers of the Navy became due for promotion to the next higher rank on Jan. 23, 1926, incident to the retirement of Rear Adm. John G. Tawressey, Construction Corps: Capt. Elliot Snow, (CC); Comdr. John W. Woodruff, (CC); Lt. Comdr. Frederick G. Crisp, (CC).

The following officers of the Navy Medical Corps became due for promotion on Jan. 24, 1926, on the retirement of Capt. George Pickrell: Comdr. George F. Freeman, Lt. Comdr. John B. Kaufman.

## MARINE CORPS NOTES

Three officers of the Marine Corps, Col. Charles C. Carpenter, Capt. Robert W. Williams and Pay Clerk Herbert H. Wood, will appear before a retiring board in the near future.

The resignation of 2nd Lt. Floyd M. Fletcher, U.S.M.C., has been approved, becoming effective on Feb. 15.

The following officers of the Marine Corps have become eligible for promotion: Lt. Col. Norman G. Burton to be Colonel and Maj. Charles R. Sanderson to be Lieutenant Colonel.

## NAVY MEDICAL CORPS

The following transfers of Navy medical officers have been recommended by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

Lt. Comdr. Alfred L. Clifton (M.C.), U.S.N., to duty with the Sanitary Service of Haiti; R. H. Laning (M.C.), U.S.N., to the Receiving Barracks, Hampton Roads; Comdr. O. J. Mink (M.C.), U.S.N., to the Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.; Lt. Comdr. Otis Wildman (M.C.), U.S.N., to duty with the Sanitary Service of Haiti; Wm. L. Irvine (M.C.), U.S.N., to the receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph W. McDowell (M.C.), U.S.N., attached to the Naval Dispensary, Washington, has been ordered to temporary duty in attendance upon a course of instruction at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York, N. Y.

## NEW PROPELLER BLADE

A new type of propeller blade, designed by Rear Adm. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., retired, is soon to be given a service test. Two of these propellers are now being constructed, and one of the newer destroyers will be equipped with them for a thorough experimentation. Tests made in the model basin at the Washington Navy Yard indicate that the new type, as the designer claims, will avoid much of the cavitation in water at high speed produced by the propellers now in use. In other words, the new shaped blades are expected to create less of a vacuum, and thus maintain a more constant pressure against the water, saving much of the wasted energy of the present pump-like action of the propellers.

## SUBMARINE TRAINING CLASS

A class for Navy officers in submarine training will convene at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn., on July 1, 1926. Applications must reach the bureau not later than Mar. 31. Officers who will have completed two years' sea duty on July 1, subsequent to graduation from the Naval Academy, and other officers who have completed two years' commissioned service, are eligible for submarine training.

## NAVY SEAPLANE 18-3 SINKS

Naval seaplane 18-3 sank at sea on Jan. 23, about 12 miles north of St. Augustine, Fla., during a high sea. The members of the crew were: Lt. Jesse G. Johnson, Michael Laporte, Joseph M. Clean, U.S.N., on duty with the aircraft squadron of the Scouting Fleet at Guantanamo. The struts of the pontoons were broken, and though the ship sank within 25 minutes, the crew managed to maneuver the pontoons ashore.

## In the Radio Field

NUMEROUS complaints have been received by Naval Communications from irate radio fans concerning the interference of Navy time and weather signals with broadcasting programs. The letters show a lack of understanding, in most cases, of the problems the Navy faces in supplying merchant ships with this important data. The letters also ignore the fact that the blame for the interference rests upon those merchant marine ships not equipped to receive anything but the ACW transmission now used.

The fans' letters are highly interesting. One lady wants to know why the captains of the ships cannot get their weather reports from the morning papers as she does. Another lady expresses great annoyance at having the voice of Mme. Melba, famous opera star, suddenly drowned by static and trusts that the Navy Department will be chivalrous enough not to let it happen again.

Still another communication asserts that the writer has not heard of many wrecks lately and hence is led to believe that the mariners know where they are going and do not need the information. The letter suggests that the signals be discontinued until further wrecks occur, proving the need for them.

According to communication experts the problem revolves itself into a question of protecting the mariner at the expense of radio fans' comfort or complying with protests and securing comfort for listeners on land at the sacrifice of lives at sea.

The present ACW transmission used is the one received by the greatest number of merchant ships, and until these ships are equipped with apparatus capable of receiving messages on a less broad wave length nothing can be done.

The Navy for a short while sent out time signals from Arlington on CW transmission but the inability of merchant ships to receive them, as evidenced by a flood of protests from mariners, caused the return to the present transmission.

Operational features have been included in the course for postgraduates in communication engineering. It is expected that specially qualified officers will cover these features and subjects, such as "History and Development of World and Naval Communications," "Patents," and kindred subjects.

The following 16 officers were selected for the course: Lts. J. B. Noble, C. F. Fielding; M. E. Curtis; Lts. (j.g.) M. F. Eddy, A. J. Detzer, W. S. Dutton, W. K. Sherman, H. N. Coulter, C. R. Lamdin, H. A. Tellman, M. B. Sterling, C. Noble, R. W. Simpson, F. D. Kime, G. B. Myers and H. F. Gearing, all U.S.N.

The Navy has plans under consideration for the assignment of certain distinctively naval call signs to radio units of the Naval Reserve operating radio stations. These stations are under the supervision of the Department of Commerce as they are in an amateur status and there is no desire on the part of the Navy to take them from that department. It is thought that in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, it may be possible to work out the allocation of distinctive calls to deserving Reserve stations.

Following an official test the Navy Department has announced that results obtained with a new radio transmitter manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Corporation on specifications submitted by the Navy Department, have proved "highly successful." The use of the new type of transmitter which weighs less than 100 pounds and has a radius of more than 100 miles, will enable commanding officers to direct an entire squadron of planes in the air and in maneuvers.

Naval Communications in the Pacific are greatly improved. An additional trans-Pacific channel via Peking, Guam and San Francisco has been reported. There is also marked improvement in the Cavite, P.I.-Pearl Harbor, H. T. schedules and in communication between the U.S.S. Huron, Asiatic Station, and Cavite, P. I.

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Chief of Naval Operations  
Admiral E. W. Eberle

January 22

Effective January 20

Capt. R. W. McNeely, to temp duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Lt. Comdr. W. F. Callaway, to member Board of Inspn. & Survey, Navy Dept.  
Lts. G. O. Farnsworth, to navy yard, Boston, Mass.; S. D. Jupp, to U.S.S. S-46; W. E. Phillips, to U.S.S. Neches; C. Withers, resignation accepted Mar. 15, 1926.  
Lts. (j.g.) C. L. C. Atkeson, to U.S.S. Raleigh; I. B. Smith, to U.S.S. Procyon; Ch. Gun. R. J. Swint, to Nav. Sta., Guam.

January 23

Effective January 21

Capt. B. C. Allen, to command U.S.S. Rochester; H. Ellis, to temp duty, Nav. Exam. Board, Wash., D. C.; Lt. Comdr. DeW. C. Ramsey, to Aircraft Sqdns., Scg. Flt.  
Lts. W. H. Ferguson, to U.S.S. Percival; M. A. Schur, to Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; Lt. (j.g.) D. P. Stickely, to further treat., Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.  
Ens. L. W. Abdill, to continue duty U.S.S. New York; S. Y. Cutler, to U.S.S. Barker; W. V. Davis, to temp duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Comdr. W. N. McDonnell (M.C.), to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; Lt. G. B. Dowling (M.C.),

to Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass.; Lt. (j.g.) W. P. Dana (M.C.), to Torp. & Bombing Plane Sqd. 1, Scg. Flt., cancelled; Lt. W. R. Ryan (S.C.), to St. Thomas, Virgin Island.  
Ch. Bosn. G. Witham, to further treat., Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.; Mach. W. Hertner, to continue U.S.S. Trenton; Ch. Gun. G. H. Kellogg, to U.S.S. Holland; R. E. A. M. McMahon, to Rec. Ship, San Francisco.

January 25

Effective January 22

Comdr. F. M. Robinson, to U.S.S. Mercy; Lts. C. V. Lee, to Navy Yard, New York; H. F. McGee, to U.S.S. Galveston; K. S. Reed, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; G. L. Russell, to temp duty, Rec. Ship, Boston, Mass.; Lt. (j.g.) H. G. Davis, to duty under instr. Office Nav. Commun., Navy Dept.  
Ens. K. V. Dawson, to Battle Flt.; H. J. Dugan, to U.S.S. Humphreys; G. R. Growther, to U.S.S. Hatfield; J. I. Taylor, to temp duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Lt. Comdr. I. W. Jacobs (M.C.), to Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass.; L. A. Willard (D.C.), to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.; T. P. Ballenger (S.C.), to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.  
Rear Adm. J. G. Tawressey (C.C.), relieved all active duty, to home; Ch. Gun. C. H. Husted, to rec. ship, San Francisco.

(Continued on page 534)

## U. S. FLEET

Admiral S. S. Robison, Commander in Chief, U.S.S. Seattle (flagship), Port au Prince, Haiti

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 26, 1926

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### BATTLE FLEET

Adm. C. F. Hughes, commander in chief (flagship, California).

#### Battleship Divisions

Vice Adm. R. H. Jackson, Commander

Pennsylvania, California, Maryland, Tennessee, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, San Pedro, West Virginia, San Pedro; Oklahoma, San Pedro, Calif.; Mississippi, San Francisco; Nevada, at Bremerton; Colorado, Hunter's Point, Calif.

Destroyer Squadrons.—Corry, Decatur, Farragut, Farenholt, Hull, Macdonough, Sumner, Chase, Henshaw, Doyen, J. F. Burnes, Kennedy, Kidd, Litchfield, McCawley, Marcus, Melville, Mervine, Percival, Meyer, Moody, Mullany, Robert Smith, Selfridge, Sinclair, Wood, at San Diego, Calif.; La Vallette, Sloat, Omaha, San Diego; Melvin, Yarrowborough, William Jones, Kennedy, Reno, Somers, Thompson, Zeilin, San Diego, Calif.; Farquhar, Stoddert, San Diego; Paul Hamilton, Bremerton; Altair, San Pedro; Shirk, McDermut, at Mare Island.

Aircraft Squadrons.—Aroostook, San Diego; Langley, at San Diego, to sea; Gannet, San Diego, Calif.

Submarine Divisions.—R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9, R-10, R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.  
Savannah (tdr.), S-23, S-29, S-24, S-25, S-27, San Diego.

S-4, S-6, S-7, S-8, S-9, S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, S-33, S-26, at Mare Island, Calif.  
Argonne at Mare Island, Calif.; V-1, at Portsmouth, N. H.; V-2, Portsmouth, N. H.

### BASE FORCE

Rear Adm. George R. Marvell, Commander. Procyon (F.), at San Pedro.

Mine Squadron 2.—Burns, Ludlow, Whippoorwill, San Diego; Tanager, Tutuila, Samoa.  
Train Squadron 1.—Antares, Guantanamo; Bracy, Port Arthur, Texas, Cuba; Bridge, Guantanamo; Mercy, Philadelphia; Vestal, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Train Squadron 2.—Arctic, to Mare Island; Kanawha, San Diego; Cuyama, San Pedro; Medusa, at San Pedro; Relief, at Mare Island; Neches, San Pedro, Calif.

### FORCES IN ATLANTIC

#### SCOUTING FLEET

Vice Adm. J. S. McKean, Commander

#### Battleship Division

Utah, Guantanamo; Wyoming, to Hampton Roads; New York, to Guantanamo; Arkansas, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Florida, at Boston, Mass.; Texas, at Norfolk, Va.

Light Cruiser Divisions.—Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Richmond, Guantanamo, Cuba; Marblehead, Guantanamo; Trenton, Guantanamo; Raleigh, Boston; Memphis, Detroit, Guantanamo.

Destroyer Squadrons.—Converse, Flusser, at Philadelphia; Barker, Lardner, at Norfolk; Childs, Guantanamo to Boston; Borie, to Guantanamo; Bainbridge, Kane, New York Yard; King, Boston, Mass.; McFarland, Overton, James K. Paulding, Sturtevant, Concord, Breck, Isherwood, Toucey, Guantanamo; John D. Edwards,

Guacanayabo Bay; Billingsley, Dallas, Dale, Reid, Dobbin, Gilmer, Goff, Hopkins, Hatfield, Humphreys, Reuben, James, Sands, Lawrence, Williamson, Brooks, Barry, Guantanamo Bay; Worden, Guantanamo; Smith-Thompson, Whipple, Tracy, Sharkey, Case, Guantanamo Bay; Whitney, Putnam, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Aircraft Squadrons.—Wright, at Miami, Fla.; Sandpiper, Miami, Fla.; Teal, to Key West, Fla.

### CONTROL FORCE

Rear Adm. H. H. Christy

U.S.S. Camden (F.), at Perlas Islands

Mine Squadron 1.—Shawmut, Maury, Mahan, Lark, Mallard, Tablaga, Panama. Submarine Division.—O-1, O-2, O-3, at New London; N-1, N-2, N-3, Philadelphia; S-1, S-3, New London; T-3, Hampton Roads; S-49, New London; Bushnell, Norfolk; S-10, at Portsmouth, N. H.; S-11, S-12, Canal Zone; S-13, at Canal Zone; S-50, Portsmouth, N. H.; S-18, S-20, S-19, Pearl Islands; S-21, S-22, S-23, at Portsmouth, N. H.; O-4, O-7, O-10, O-8, O-9, O-6, S-42, S-43, S-44, S-47, Coco Solo, C. Z.

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Flagship, Huron

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Destroyer Squadron.—Black Hawk, Bulmer, at Manila, P. I.; McCormick, Manila, P. I.; Edsall, Noa, Manila, P. I.; Parrott, at Manila; Paul Jones, at Manila, P. I.; Pope, Preble, Pruitt, Sicard, Wm. B. Preston, at Manila, P. I.; Simpson, Hulbert, MacLeish, Manila, P. I.; Peary, Stewart, Tsingtao, China; Pillsbury, Chefoo, Truxton, Tsingtao, China; John D. Ford, Swatow, China.

Submarine Division.—Beaver (tdr.), at Manila, P. I.; S-30, S-31, S-32, S-34, S-35, at Manila, P. I.; Canopus (tdr.), S-36, S-37, S-38, S-39, S-40, S-41, at Manila, P. I.

Mine Detachment.—Rizal (F.), to Cavite, P. I.; Bittern, Cavite, P. I.; Finch, to Sumatra; Hart, at Cavite, P. I.

### NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE

Vice Adm. Roger Welles, Commander

Pittsburgh (F.), Leghorn, Italy; Scorpion, at Fiume, Italy; Bruce, Villefranche; Chas. Ausuburn, Villefranche, France; Coghlan, Lamson, Preston, at Villefranche, France; Osborne, Marseilles, France.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Chaumont, San Francisco; Hannibal, Gulf of Batabano, Cuba; Nokomis, Matanzas, Cuba; Henderson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mayflower, Washington, D. C.; Niagara, Guantanamo to Philadelphia; Patoka, at Guantanamo.

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### HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

The forthcoming change in the Manual of the Navy Supply Corps will amend subparagraphs 1 and 2 of paragraph 1635 by substituting the following:

(1) Courses of instruction of less than 10 months' duration will be considered as temporary duty and orders will be so framed that the officers concerned will proceed to the places designated for temporary duty under instruction. These orders will not entitle transportation for dependents, or transportation of household effects beyond the weights authorized in General Order No. 36-1921 for temporary change of station. (See subparagraph 5 on page 415 of this manual.)

(2) On completion of the course of instruction the officer will be ordered to proceed to his new permanent station. He will then become entitled to transportation for his dependents; also to transportation of his household effects, according to the conditions and allowances set out in General Order No. 36-1921. Meanwhile these revised instructions shall govern.

### U. S. COAST GUARD

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# SOCIAL HAPPENINGS IN THE SERVICES

**ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and Births requested. Photographs of brides are invited for publication.**  
**Address Society Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1523 L Street N.W., Washington, D. C.**

## PERSONALS

Mrs. B. Armstead Davis entertained at tea in Washington on Thursday in honor of Maj. and Mrs. D. I. Sultan, U.S.A. Many of the most prominent official and social leaders of the national capital were present. Col. H. H. Armstead, brother of Mrs. Davis, and a foremost mining engineer, is staff specialist in the Reserve Corps, and her son Henry Gassaway Davis, III, is a Reserve Lieutenant of Infantry.

Maj. Gen. Comdt. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., has been enrolled as an active member of the committee in charge of the campaign to raise Washington's \$100,000 share of the \$2,000,000 fund of the American Guardian Association for the relief of abandoned children of American parentage in the Philippines. General Lejeune will serve with Gen. Henry T. Allen, of the Army, and Rear Adm. Albert Gleaves, of the Navy.

Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, U.S.A., arrived at Arica, Chile, Jan. 21, on the U.S.S. Cleveland, to succeed Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., as chairman of the Tacna-Arica Plebiscitary Commission.

The friends of Col. John P. Spurr, 6th Coast Artillery, U.S.A., of Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., who was seriously injured in a fall on Nov. 8, will be glad to learn that Colonel Spurr has made a complete recovery. He was able to pass his annual physical examination at Letterman Hospital without a single mark against his record. This is considered a remarkable recovery by surgeons who attended his case, as his life was despaired of at one time. Colonel Spurr is at present on leave at his quarters at Ft. Scott, and will return to full duty April 1.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. E. Gunster and Miss Jamison entertained at their home the Army officers and their wives on duty in Nashville, Tenn. The guests were: Col. George H. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Pierce, Capt. and Mrs. Renn Lawrence, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Powell, Lt. and Mrs. Logan W. Boyd, Lt. and Mrs. Vincent J. Meloy.

Ladies connected with the various branches of the Regular Service, who are living in or visiting Los Angeles, Calif., or its vicinity, are cordially requested to register at the Clark Hotel, 426 South Hill Street, in a book kept there for that purpose. The Ladies' Service Club meets there every other Friday afternoon through the courtesy of the manager, who is Mr. Dimmick, the son of Gen. E. D. Dimmick, U.S.A., retired.

Officers and cadets of the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., were hosts at the largest and most elaborately planned hop of the year on Jan. 15. Music was furnished by the Coast Guard Orchestra, and the hall, decorated under the joint direction of Lt. E. S. Moale and Cadet W. W. Scott, was made to resemble the interior of an ancient Egyptian palace. Refreshments were served in the gymnasium, which had been transformed into a small reproduction of the Temple of Osiris at Karnak. In the receiving line were Comdr. and Mrs. H. D. Hinckley, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Derby, and Cadet I. E. Eskridge, and Miss Elizabeth Rowland.

Amasa Clark, 100 years old, a veteran of Indian, Mexican, and Civil Wars, was recently presented with the insignia of Veterans of Foreign Wars from Capt. Gus Stromberg, Chief of Staff, Department of Texas. Mr. Clark, the oldest living member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, was formally installed as a member at the last meeting of the Sam Houston Post, V.F.W., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., near which he lives. He is the father of 19 children. Two of his sons and two grandsons fought in the World War.

Col. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, U.S.A., of Ft. Benning, Ga., entertained at a hop supper on Jan. 15 for the following guests: Gen. and Mrs. Wells, Gen. and Mrs. McCoy, Gen. Rhodes, Col. and Mrs. Eaton, Col. Cocheu, Col. and Mrs. K. T. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Singleton, Col. and Mrs. Walling, Maj. and Mrs. Denson, Mayor and Mrs. Dimon, Judge and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Strupper, Mr. and Mrs. Lumpkin, and Mrs. Homer, of Baltimore.

Lt. Col. J. B. Huggins, M.C., U.S.A., motored from Columbus Barracks to join Mrs. Huggins at the Martinique, Washington, D.C., where they will reside during Colonel Huggins' assignment in Washington.

Maj. Charles S. Williams, U.S.A., will

be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Arthur E. Saxton at the Martinique for a few days.

Capt. William Carleton Watts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watts are expected at the Martinique, Washington, D. C., within a few days, where they have engaged an apartment for the remainder of the season.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Black, U.S.A., ret., had a large company for dinner at the Martinique, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Phelan, Jr., announce the birth of a son, William Balfour, on Dec. 22, 1925, at Utica, N. Y. The child is the grandson of the late Col. Harry Otis Perley, M.C., U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard L. Cave, F.D., U.S.A., are being congratulated on the birth of a son, Edmund Harwood, on Jan. 19, 1926, at Children's Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lt. and Mrs. Glen R. Townsend, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter on Jan. 11, 1926, at Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Mrs. Harold W. James, wife of Major James, U.S.A., who left for Europe last summer, is spending the season at Nice, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Martin Wagner, and young daughter, Dorothea. After spending two months in Paris they made the trip through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, from where they went to the Riviera.

Col. and Mrs. Howard S. Miller, U.S.A., have issued invitations for a dinner which they will give at the Willard, Washington, D. C., on Feb. 5, preceding the Army dance to be held there.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Wilbur were the honor guests of Rear Adm. Benjamin F. Hutchison, U.S.N., commandant of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Hutchison, at dinner on Jan. 22. There were 14 guests.

Officers of the Army, Navy, National Guard, and Reserves, and their wives, and prominent citizens of Portland, Oreg., and Vancouver, Wash., were guests Jan. 15 at a large dinner at Vancouver Barracks, for which the officers of the 7th Infantry were hosts. Tiny bales of cotton, the regimental insignia, commemorating the engagement of the Battle of New Orleans in 1815, in which the regiment played an important part, marked each place. Between courses there was dancing, interspersed with selections by the drum corps and field music. One of the most distinctive features of the entertainment was the parade of the colors, led by flags that were with the regiment in its first engagement in 1811. The modern standard carries campaign ribbons for every engagement in which the regiment has participated from Tippecanoe, through the Mexican, Civil, Indian, Spanish-American, and World Wars, topped by the ribbon of the croix de guerre, presented to the regiment by the marshal of France for conspicuous merit.

The uniforms of the officers, with gold buttons, gleaming belts and boots, and vari-colored silk ribbons, from which hung bronze, gold, and enamel medals, were very impressive. Miniature service medals on tiny ribbons are regulation for civilian evening dress, and added a note of color to the otherwise plain black dinner coats of many of the officers who attended in mufti. Col. Frank J. Morrow, U.S.A., was toastmaster for the occasion, and following the ceremonies there was dancing.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Nancy Lou, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., on Jan. 21.

Lt. Comdr. Paul J. Searles, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S.N., will proceed to the Boston Navy Yard for duty, following a leave. Lieutenant Commander Searles has recently arrived in the States following duty in Guam.

Maj. Gen. B. Frank Cheatham, U.S.A., left Washington Jan. 24 accompanying Hon. Hanford McNider, the Assistant Secretary of War, on a short inspection tour, which included Boston, New York, Springfield, Mass., and several other cities.

The late Rear Adm. Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., who died December 29, left personal property valued at \$67,000, according to the petition for letters testamentary filed in probate court by his sister, Mrs. Addie E. Hull, and the Dollar Savings & Trust Co., both of Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. Hull and her husband are the residuary legatees.

Lt. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, U.S.A., retired, will be honored in Washington, D. C., on the night of Feb. 24. He will be ten-

dered an "appreciation banquet" at the Willard Hotel, which will be attended by 700 men prominent in civic affairs in the National Capital.

Comdr. and Mrs. John Wise Morse, U.S.N., will entertain a company of 10 young persons at a tea dance on Saturday, Jan. 30, in the garden of the Mayflower, Washington.

The board of directors of the National Capital Mortgage Co., of Washington, D. C., at a meeting held Jan. 21, elected Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, U.S.A., the Surgeon General, a director of that company, vice Col. E. S. Walton, deceased.

The January mid-month hop at Ft. Sam Houston proved to be the largest and one of the most successful of the season. The officers' club had been turned over to the 23rd Infantry, acting in their turn as official hosts upon this occasion, and the thanks of the entire command is due them for the success of the affair. Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Clark, of the 23rd, were gracious in extending the club's hospitality. Before the dance they entertained for the field officers of the regiment together with Col. and Mrs. E. L. Ruffner of the Medical regiment, Maj. and Mrs. Charles H. Rice of the Division Inspector's office and others, at a delightful club dinner. At another table the line officers of the regiment entertained at an elaborate dinner.

The largest dinner party of the evening had as hosts Col. and Mrs. John F. Preston, Chief of Staff of the 8th Corps Area. Entertaining for Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, Mrs. Paul B. Malone and others, there were sixty-odd guests. The Second Engineers were dined by Capt. and Mrs. S. N. Karrick, in the forewell to Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Heylman who left a day or two later for their new station at Louisville, Ky. Another club dinner preceding the dance was that at which Capt. and Mrs. William W. Dick entertained. Col. and Mrs. John C. McArthur, Chief of Staff of the Division, had as guests at their quarters the young married set and debutantes. After dinner the party motored to the club for the dance.

The third of the Army dances will be held at the Willard, Washington, D. C., on Feb. 5. Rep. John M. Morin will receive with Mrs. Malin Craig and Mrs. Louis Scherer. Col. Scherer, U.S.A., will make the introductions. Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Malin Craig, U.S.A., will entertain at dinner at the Willard, Washington, D. C., before the dance for Mr. Morin and Rep. and Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ben H. Fuller, U.S.M.C., have returned to Washington, D. C., from Port au Prince, Haiti, where General Fuller has been in command of the First Brigade, U.S. Marines, for the past two years, and are at 1834 I St., N.W., for the winter.

Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger has sailed for Arica, South America, to join her husband, Major Shallenberger, who is with the plebiscitary commission.

Navy night at the Army and Navy Club of Boston, which is located on the third floor of the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass., was celebrated on Jan. 22. About 100 members were present. The program was arranged by Capt. Roscoe C. Moody, U.S.N., who presided. Rear Adm. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., Commandant of the first naval district and of Boston Navy Yard, gave a most interesting talk on his personal experiences and observations of conditions in Europe, in which he touched upon matters political, social and industrial in all the European countries, Russia excepted.

Maj. and Mrs. Xenophon Price, U.S.A., have issued cards for supper and dancing at the Club Chanticleer, Washington, D. C., on Feb. 3, in compliment to Miss Mary Stitt, daughter of Rear Adm. E. R. Stitt, U.S.N., and her fiancé, Arnold Herman Hudgins, of Norfolk, Va., whose marriage will take place Feb. 6.

Lt. and Mrs. Walter B. Farris, Inf., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Charlotte Anne, at St. Michaels Hospital, Grand Forks, N. D., Dec. 30, 1925.

Mr. and Mrs. George William Kettenburg, Jr., of San Diego, Calif., have been receiving the congratulations of their many friends upon the arrival of an 8½ pound baby boy, born Jan. 13, at Mercy Hospital. The little son has been named George William Kettenburg, III. Mrs. Kettenburg, before her marriage, was Miss Eulalie Farrow, daughter of Maj. and

Mrs. Edgar J. Farrow, U.S.A., Ret., who have recently moved from San Diego to Coronado, Calif.

Maj. and Mrs. L. E. Goodier, Jr., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Ann Northrop, at Boston, Mass., on Jan. 13, 1926.

Capt. and Mrs. Howell R. Hanson, F.A., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Robert Sterling, on Jan. 16, 1926.

## ENGAGEMENTS

Col. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Humphrey, Jr., U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Kingsbury, to James S. Coleman, Jr., of Asheville, N. C. The wedding will be an event taking place at the chapel in Ft. McPherson, Ga., early in April. Miss Humphrey is the granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, of Washington and New York. Mr. Coleman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Coleman, of Asheville, and is prominently connected with the Asheville Times, being the associate editor. He has traveled extensively and is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1922.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haywood Dudley, of Atlanta, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mona Louise, to Lt. Jesse T. Traywick, 22d Infantry, U.S.A. The wedding will take place the latter part of April at the home of the bride elect, who is one of the most attractive of the members of Atlanta society.

## WEDDINGS

A wedding of much interest to society in Virginia and the District of Columbia was solemnized on Jan. 29, 1926 at St. Johns Church, Washington, D. C., in the marriage of Miss Mary Eula Mason and Mr. William D. Blair of Silver Springs, near Washington. Miss Mason is the daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Charles F. Mason, U.S.A., and a direct descendant of George Mason of Guston Hall—through her father being related to Virginia's oldest families. Her brother, Lt. Charles F. Mason, gave her in marriage. Owing to her mother's illness at a sanitarium near Baltimore, the wedding was very quiet. The bridal couple left at once for Europe, to be gone several months.

Mr. Gordon Euston Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon Young, of Los Angeles, Calif., and grandson of the late Gen. L. C. Easton, U.S.A., and Miss Lela Mae Sutherland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Sutherland, of Hollywood, Calif., were married recently. Mr. and Mrs. Young went to the Hawaiian Islands on their honeymoon. Upon their return they will make their home in Pasadena, Calif.

Lt. Harvey Walsh, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Witcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sheridan Witcher, of Highland View, Calif., were married Jan. 11, 1926, in the chapel of St. John's Church at Eagle Rock. Mrs. Frank Watkins was matron of honor and Lieutenant Watkins acted as best man. Following a honeymoon trip to San Francisco Lieutenant and Mrs. Walsh will make their home at Long Beach, Calif.

Lt. Laurence Raymond Kline, U.S.M.C., and Miss Kathleen Cridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Cridge, of Coronado, Calif., were married at the bride's home Jan. 16, 1926, by Rev. Nottley S. Hamnack, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that city. Miss Wilma Pleasants attended the bride as maid of honor, and Lt. Cleghorn Foote was best man. Following the wedding an informal reception took place. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kline will remain in San Diego until the former starts for his new post of duty at Pensacola, Fla.

William Bruce Craig, warrant electrician, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Pauline Pike, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Pike, of San Diego, Calif., were married at the home of the bride's parents Jan. 12, 1926, Chaplain Frank H. Lash, U.S.N., performing the ceremony. They will make their home in San Diego.

Comdr. Eugene H. Tricou, Supply Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sally K. Strickland, widow of the late Col. J. F. Strickland, of Dallas, Tex., were married in Coronado, Calif., on Dec. 30, 1925. They are making their home at Hotel del Coronado.

(Further Social News on page 534)



## OBITUARIES

Announcements of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office, Army and Navy Journal, 1523 L St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Mary Biddle Lane Garrard, widow of the late Col. Joseph Garrard, Cav., U.S.A., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Victor S. Foster, Ft. Bliss, Tex., on Jan. 18, 1926. Mrs. Garrard is survived by her two daughters, Mrs. Z. L. Drollinger, wife of Major Drollinger, Inf., stationed at Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Victor S. Foster, wife of Lt. Col. Foster, G.S., Ft. Bliss, Tex. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Va.

Mrs. Margaret Hogan Furey, widow of Bartley G. Furey, died suddenly of heart disease at her home, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Jan. 18, 1926. She is survived by four children, Mrs. Virginia Watson, wife of Maj. Leroy H. Watson, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone; Mrs. Mary Giles, wife of Capt. F. W. Giles, O.R.C., of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Bartley G. Furey, Jr., former lieutenant, U.S.N., of Freeport, N. Y., and Lt. Robert H. Furey, U.S.C.G., of the U.S.S. Seminole. Mrs. Furey had visited at many Army posts and had many friends in Army and Navy circles who will be grieved to hear of her sudden death.

The body of Capt. Fannin A. Morgan, Judge Advocate General's Dept., U.S.A., on duty in Washington, was found dead on the floor of the bedroom of his apartment in the Benedict Apartments, 1808 I Street northwest, Jan. 23, 1926. According to the coroner, there are no suspicious circumstances to the case, but the autopsy will be held to determine the cause of death. Captain Morgan was born in Georgia, Feb. 28, 1881. He served as a lieutenant in the Georgia National Guard in 1914, was a captain of Infantry, O.R.C., 1917-20, and entered the Regular Army Oct. 2, 1920, as a captain, J.A.G.D.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin C. Lockwood, a distinguished veteran of the Civil and Indian and Spanish Wars and Philippine Insurrection, died Jan. 22, 1926, at his apartment in the Plaza Hotel, 166 Madison Avenue, Detroit, Mich., where he had been residing for several years. He is survived by his wife and a son, Maj. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Jr., Inf., U.S.A., on duty in Hawaii. General Lockwood was a splendid type of the few remaining officers of the old Army, and a gentleman highly esteemed and respected.

He was born in Kentucky, Feb. 28, 1844, and before he was 18 years old enlisted as a private in the 6th Kentucky Volunteers, Oct. 2, 1861, and was honorably mustered out as a second lieutenant of the 54th Kentucky, Sept. 1, 1865. The 6th Kentucky has a record which made it famous even among the many regiments which distinguished themselves from the blue grass country. It was at Shiloh, in the west, and Cumberland Gap, in the east. At Charleston, Chickasaw Gap and Arkansas Post, among other campaigns, and finally at Vicksburg. At the latter fight young Lockwood won his greatest laurels as a private soldier, and Sept. 30, 1864, after participating in a dozen more battles, was advanced to the grade of second lieutenant of the 6th Kentucky Volunteers. General Lockwood entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant April 30, 1867, and was retired from active service Dec. 23, 1907, at his own request, after 40 years' service. He received the brevet of captain for gallant services against Indians at Spring Creek, Mont., Oct. 15 and 16, 1876.

"General Lockwood," writes an officer, "was a type of the hard-working, brave and chivalrous gentleman, who has made the United States Army famous over the world, and at the same time utterly failed to attract to himself a portion of what his actions and merits have deserved. He was modest to the point of depriving his narrative of all personal color. During his service he bravely and wisely met every military issue that confronted him. He was in half a hundred engagements, from Shiloh to El Caney, and from the Tongue River, in Montana, to Marila, in the valley of Luzon, in three of which he was recommended for a brevet rank. He saw Grant in the day of his greatest trial upon the white horse behind the impending route from Pittsburg Landing, and again in the hour of his greatest triumph, at the surrender of Pemberton, before the red mud embankments of Vicksburg. He followed General Crook into the heart of the Cheyenne melee; marched with Terry and marched with Miles. He took the surrender of Vera Del Rey, the Lion of Santiago, for Gen. Henry W. Lawton, and with Bell and Funston turned the flank of Aguinaldo's greatest general beyond Calocan. General Lockwood is the type of the old Army that has become the new. He wanted no higher recommendation for himself than to be known as the type of the United States soldier." Mrs. Lockwood's address will be 1427 Seyburn Ave., Detroit.

Lt. Col. Robert D. Carter, U.S.A., Ret., died Jan. 22, 1926, at his residence, 3320 Seventeenth Street northwest, Washington, D. C. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Helen Wright Carter; a daughter, Miss Helen Carter; his father, Capt. Robert Carter, U.S.A., ret., and two sisters, Mrs. A. H. Von Bayer, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Mrs. Harold C. Hilgard, of St. Louis.

Colonel Carter was born in Newtonville, Mass., Aug. 10, 1876. He obtained a second

lieutenant's commission in the Infantry, U.S.A., Jan. 1, 1900, and was sent to the Philippines. Following this campaign he was stationed in Texas, New York and at Washington Barracks. Colonel Carter was appointed a temporary lieutenant colonel Aug. 5, 1917. A few months later he was sent to France. He returned May 31, 1918. He was retired Oct. 22, 1918, for disability in the line of duty.

Rear Adm. Albert Ross, U.S.N., died suddenly Jan. 23, 1926, at his home in Coconut Grove, six miles south of Miami, Fla. Rear Admiral Ross was born in Clarion, Pa., Jan. 3, 1846, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867. Among other duties he served on the Minnesota, Powhatan, Wachusett, Ossipee, Worcester, Passaic, Wyandotte, Portsmouth, Miantonomah, Alert, Jamestown, Alliance and others. He was retired Jan. 3, 1908, on account of the age limit.

First Lt. Cola E. Stone, F.D., U.S.A., died at Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., Jan. 26, 1926. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 16, 1890, and first entered the Regular Army as a private in the 4th Field Artillery, Mar. 30, 1916.

Besides his wife, Admiral Ross is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Alice Ross Garey, wife of Dr. F. B. Garey, president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and a granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Ross Lansdowne, widow of the late commander of the airship Shenandoah.

Funeral services for Mrs. Katherine Heydrick Harvey, who died in Tampa, Fla., Jan. 22, 1926, were conducted at the home, 5830 Chevy Chase parkway, D. C., Jan. 26, 1926. Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Soul's Unitarian Church, officiated. Interment was in Arlington Cemetery. Mrs. Harvey was the widow of Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, District of Columbia Nat. Guard.

Mr. Arthur Richmond Bush, a member of the Naval Academy class of 1881, died at his residence in Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1926, at the age of 66. At the time of his death Mr. Bush was the manager of the Power and Mining Department of the General Electric Company, with which he has been associated for more than 30 years, during which time he has been one of the leading characters in the development of this great American manufacturing company. Mr. Bush was appointed to the Naval Academy from Massachusetts in 1877 and graduated as a cadet engineer in the class of 1881, which afterwards became particularly well known through the prominence of a large number of its members.

In 1923, at the invitation of Admiral Uriu, who was a classmate of Mr. Bush, a large number of the members of this class, including Mr. Weeks, the Secretary of War at that time, made a visit to Japan, where they were received with great cordiality and marked enthusiasm was shown by the Japanese Government and the officers of the Japanese Navy. This class has continued to maintain a close organization and a fine class spirit. The president of the class is the present Senator Weller, from Maryland, and the class secretary is Mr. Charles Stewart, U.S. Patent Office.

Funeral services were held in Arlington Cemetery Jan. 28, with military honors rendered by the Navy. The honorary pallbearers were: Senator Weller, of Maryland; Rear Adm. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N.; Maj. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C.; Mr. W. L. R. Emmet, Mr. J. H. Colwell, Mr. C. M. Stewart, Col. J. E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. W. A. Anderson, Comdr. J. M. Whitman, Commodore Lloyd Bankson, Comdr. W. W. White, Capt. W. H. Staton, Mr. W. H. Gartley and Mr. H. L. Ballentine. Mr. Bush is survived by his wife, his son, Philip Bush, and his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Mulford, all of Schenectady, N. Y. Mrs. Bush, her son and daughter arrived in Washington Jan. 27 and were with Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Foote, at the navy yard, Washington, D. C.

## MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

### SOJOURNERS CLUBS

Quantico Chapter.—On Jan. 20 Capt. Geo. F. Unmacht, secretary, National Sojourners Club, granted charter to Quantico Chapter No. 44. Application for charter was signed by the following officers:

Col. A. Lay, Maj. H. W. Stone, Capt. C. C. Snyder, W. C. Byrd, Leslie G. Wayt, G. M. Sturgis; 2d Lt. G. H. Steenberg, Capt. H. S. Hausmann, 1st Lt. W. J. Mosher, Maj. Fred S. N. Erskine, 1st Lt. W. F. McDonnell, Maj. M. E. Shearer, Capt. L. W. Wright, 1st Lt. A. C. Cottrell, F. G. Cowie, L. H. Sanderson, J. A. Nelson, H. J. Norton, Lester N. Medaris. Lt. Col. T. C. Turner, 1st Lt. C. F. Schilt, Capt. F. E. Pierce, ex-Capt. S. M. Bankert, Maj. Geo. W. Van Hoose, Capt. W. C. Barnaby, 1st Lt. F. M. Howard, Capt. W. M. Radcliffe, Maj. A. E. Simon, 1st Lt. W. E. Quaster, ex-Capt. Eugene B. Mimms, Lt. Col. E. B. Manwaring, Capt. A. T. Lewis, James D. McLean, Thomas R. Shearer; 1st Lt. Wm. J. Livingston, Lt. Wm. R. Affleck, 1st Lt. Arnold C. Larson, H. W. Whitney; Capt. W. F. Brown, 1st Lt. Robt. E. Mills, Capt. R. F. Slingluff, all U.S. M.C., and Comdr. E. B. Nuer, U.S.N.

All interested in the above should communicate with Capt. R. F. Slingluff, U.S.M.C., Quantico, Va.

MILITARY ORDER OF WORLD WAR.—A meeting of the Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War, was held at the Cadet Armory, Boston, Jan. 29.

Gen. Prince Lev F. K. Toumanoff, formerly commander in the Russian Army in the Hungarian campaigns of 1915 and 1916, presented interesting facts concerning the Russian Army in the Great War and after the revolution.

Col. Charles A. Romeyn, U.S.A., a member of this chapter, exhibited motion pictures on various phases of mounted drill and horsemanship entitled "Life of Riley."

Mr. Hanford McNider, Assistant Secretary of War, will be the guest of the Boston Chapter of Commerce Jan. 25, at a dinner to be

held in the main dining room at 6.30 p. m. A cordial invitation to attend this dinner has been extended to every member of the Greater Boston Chapter. Tickets can be obtained at \$5 each, and tables reserved, by applying to chapter headquarters, 19 Congress Street, 9th floor, telephone Congress 0771.

The annual "chow night" will be held at the Cadet Armory on Feb. 25. This is an annual affair, which a number of the members look forward to with a great deal of pleasure. Plans are being considered for a smoker on Mar. 19, for a dance on April 6, for a regular meeting and smoker in May and for the annual pop concert night in June. It has been suggested that an outing, either as an independent function, or combined with a golf tournament, to be held sometime during the summer, might be favorably looked upon by a number of the members. The staff has this matter under consideration.

Recent admissions to the chapter are: Maj. Merton L. Emerson, C.W.S.; Maj. Thomas Hoffman, D.C.; Lt. Frederick Deane, A.S.; Maj. Harry W. Porter, D.C.; Lt. Eugene F. Kason, Q.M.C.; Ens. Larcom Randall, U.S.N.

M.O.L.L.U.S.—A meeting of the Michigan Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Memorial Hall, Detroit, Thursday evening, Feb. 4. An eminent speaker will deliver an interesting address after the business meeting. "Out of Detroit." The following applications for membership will be acted on: Eugene Robinson Vernou, physician. Eligibility derived from his father, the late Col. Chas. A. Vernou, U.S.A.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.—The annual meeting of the National Memorial Foundation was held on Jan. 13, at the Hotel Brighton, Washington, D. C., the president, Mrs. James B. Burbank, presiding. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. James B. Burbank; 1st vice president, Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman; 2d vice president, Mrs. Harry Taylor; treasurer, Washington Loan & Trust Co.; assistant treasurer, Mrs. James B. Mitchell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. W. Coe; recording secretary, Mrs. Alfred Maybach. New managers on the Board of Managers were elected, and many new memorial sections were announced.

FAR EAST CAMP, HEROES OF '76.—Far East Camp, Heroes of '76, celebrated the completion of its first year with a gala meeting in the far off Philippines, at Ft. William McKinley, Dec. 7, at the Officers' Club.

The camp was installed in Oct., 1924, by Maj. R. L. Foster, U.S.A., who brought with him a charter for the new organization from the parent camp at Washington, D. C. Assisted by Maj. A. P. Hitchens and Capt. R. E. Shannon, U.S.A., the new camp was founded, and Major Foster elected commandant.

Far East Company grew fast, taking in practically every Army and Navy member of the Masonic order in the vicinity of Manila. Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, commanding the Philippine Department, and Maj. Gen. William Weigel, commanding the Philippine Division, were among the early initiates, as well as the then colonels of the 31st, 45th, and 57th Regiments of Infantry, and many staff and line officers at Ft. Santiago, Ft. McKinley, and Camp Nichols.

Two "Valley Forge" trips were made to Corregidor over week-ends, at which full classes of 13 officers each were duly "promoted" to the grade of "Hero."

More than 50 officers attended last meeting, at which 12 new candidates were duly initiated and officers elected for the ensuing year. Under the laws of the order, the commandant can serve but one year, and in announcing his retirement from this office Major Foster, in a brief speech, reviewed the history of Far East Camp, thanking his brother Heroes for their loyal support, and expressing himself as happy to have had the opportunity of meeting so many other officers of various branches and arms of the United States Service.

Maj. Charles J. Browne, U.S.A., air officer of the Philippine Department, was unanimously elected to succeed Major Foster, and Lt. Robert C. Harper, O.R.C., was unanimously reelected secretary. Retiring officers of the staff are: Lt. Col. W. B. Wallace, chief of staff; Maj. A. P. Hitchens, major; Capt. R. E. Shannon, sergeant of the guard; Lt. W. V. Andrews, captain; Lts. L. E. Gruber and J. O. Rody, lieutenants.

At the meeting the following "recruits were promoted": Maj. Charles C. Drake, G.S.; Maj. A. Gibson, C.W.S.; Maj. Albert S. Dabney, M.C.; Maj. C. W. Howard, A.S.; Capt. C. C. Gans, M.C.; Capt. W. M. Grandall, M.C.; Capt. A. L. Eagle, A.S.; 1st Lt. F. B. Rosenbaum, Inf.; 1st Lt. O. O. Niergarth, A.S.; 1st Lt. L. A. Walthall, A.S.; 1st Lt. E. B. Bobzien, A.S.; 1st Lt. H. H. Mills, A.S.

The hall was beautifully decorated for the meeting, and after the initiation and election refreshments were served on the club terrace, the new members being guests of the veteran Heroes.

UNITED SERVICE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.—The January meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Services Automobile Association, after considering the results of operations for 1925, directed a substantial increase in the dividend payable to members. The new dividend rate will vary from month to month, as well as with the forms of protection carried. Most members carry public liability, property damage, and fire and theft. The dividends on these will average, under the new schedule, 25 percent of premiums paid.

The report of operations for 1925 shows the following items: 2,496 claims paid for total of \$52,148.39. Direct cash saving to members (dividend checks issued plus premium discounts), \$46,874.23. These savings are in addition to a surplus to the policyholders, the joint property of the members of \$50,393.52. Catastrophe losses are completely guarded against by reinsurance treaties covering public liability, fire and transportation.

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## CUP WINNER, 15TH INF., U.S.A.

In three of the target seasons since 1922 Co. L, 15th Infantry, U.S.A., in China, has excelled in average percentage in rifle marksmanship, and as a result has been the possessor of the K.M.A. shooters' trophy. In 1922 the Kailan Mining Co. presented a beautiful cup to the 15th Infantry as a token of appreciation of the service rendered by the regiment in the Civil War of that year. Co. L was the first organization to win the cup three times, and now becomes the permanent possessor, having won it in 1922, 1923, and 1925. In commending the company Col. W. K. Naylor, the regimental commander, stated that Co. L has increased its efficiency as a firing unit each year. He also commended the service company for winning second place in the competition for permanent possession of the trophy.

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## THE CAVALRY SCHOOL, FORT RILEY, KANS.

COMMENCING this month there will be a dance each week.

General Booth, commandant of the school, is to be given much credit for his cooperation in these affairs, as also is Mrs. Booth, who joins the General in making the post enjoyable for all.

Three attractive visitors, namely Misses Louise Robinson, Henrietta Allen and Dorothy Brown, of Wichita, Kans., were honor guests at several delightful social affairs which included a dinner party at the Cavalry School bi-weekly dinner dance with Lta. Hardy, Holbrook and Bosserman as hosts, a hunt breakfast given in their honor by Maj. and Mrs. W. M. Grimes; Col. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott entertained them with a tea and they were complimented with a bridge dinner by Gen. and Mrs. E. E. Booth, with whom they stayed during their visit. The Misses Robinson, Allen and Brown have returned to Wichita.

Mrs. Jack Hech entertained recently with an informal tea for 15 guests.

Mrs. R. D. Newman was hostess at an informal tea recently.

In compliment to Mrs. Peter Carpenter, of Ft. Leavenworth, Mrs. H. N. Beeman entertained with a bridge party followed by a tea at the East Wind Tea Room. The personnel included 50 guests. Six tables were used for the games and 26 guests were invited to the tea.

Mrs. Robert W. Strong, wife of Major Strong, secretary of the Cavalry School, recently entertained with several tables of bridge and an informal tea.

Col. and Mrs. George Williams entertained the Tuesday Night Bridge Club at their quarters, 101 Schofield Circle. The members of this club are Gen. and Mrs. Booth, Col. and Mrs. R. J. Flemming, Col. and Mrs. Walter J. Scott, Col. and Mrs. George Williams and Major and Mrs. J. J. O'Hara.

A Mexican supper was given Jan. 17 by Capt. and Mrs. J. V. McDowell. The personnel included Maj. and Mrs. Sidney Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Colburn, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Short and Lt. and Mrs. F. W. Koester.

Maj. George Pulsifer, Ret., of Ft. Leavenworth, was a recent visitor at the Cavalry School.

Beginning Jan. 23, informal dances will be held at the Cavalry School hop room on Saturday evenings, alternating with the regular scheduled dinner dances.

For the purpose of buying necessary equipment and for the maintenance of the polo fields, the polo committee of the Cavalry School will give two benefit affairs, one a circus and carnival on Feb. 19, and the other a frontier day party on Feb. 20. The circus will be given in the west riding hall, and will include the usual carnival and circus attractions. Immediately after the circus two dance floors will be provided in the riding hall for dancing. On Saturday evening, Feb. 20, at the Godfrey Court hop room there will be given a party in the nature of a frontier day affair. The committee in charge includes Maj. T. K. Brown, W. D. Crittendenberger, Pail Davidson, Capt. F. H. Waters, G. X. Cheves and J. V. McDowell.

The Cavalry School Club has opened a tea room where sandwiches, salads, coffee, tea and hot chocolate will be served between noon and 6 p. m.

## FT. ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

LT. COL. AND MRS. F. D. GRIFFITH entertained with a dinner before the recent hop. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Warren Austin, of Burlington; Col. and Mrs. A. A. Starbird, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Upton Birnie, Capt. William Mayer and Lt. Batchelor.

Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Ferrin entertained at dinner and bridge for Col. A. A. Starbird, Maj. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Maj. Frederick Herr, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Brigham and Capt. W. Mayer.

The ladies class in equestrian, with Lt. C. R. Chase as instructor, meets in the riding hall three times a week, and is making decided progress.

Much enthusiasm is being shown over winter sports. The recently completed toboggan chute and skating rink have been well patronized and a winter carnival is being planned for the middle of February in conjunction with the University of Vermont and the people of Burlington.

Mrs. Ralph Talbot and Miss Peggy Lou have recently returned from an extended trip which included Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., and Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Lt. Col. G. A. Hanvey's horse slipped on the ice Jan. 19, throwing the Colonel, who sustained a broken shoulder.

The garrison extends sincere sympathy to Mrs. Upton Birnie upon hearing of the death of her mother, Mrs. Schenck, of Baltimore, Md.

The bowling alleys have been opened for general use, the officers and their families bowling on Wednesday and Saturday nights. After the bowling on the opening night Col. and Mrs. A. A. Starbird entertained those present with an informal supper at their quarters.

Lt. and Mrs. R. H. Garity have returned from Lowell, Mass., where they went to attend the funeral of Lt. Garity's grandmother.

The most recent bride and groom, Lt. and Mrs. C. G. Follansbee, have returned from their wedding trip. Mrs. Follansbee, before her marriage, was Miss Marcia Mylkes, of Burlington.

Lt. and Mrs. Eleazar Parry recently entertained Lt. and Mrs. Follansbee at dinner.

Upon the departure of Chaplain H. C. Head the Sunday School has been taken over by Capt. H. R. Springer, Mrs. Starbird, Mrs. Hogan,

and Lt. L. R. Dewey, who will act as teachers until the arrival of a new chaplain.

Lt. L. R. Dewey has taken over the management of our post paper "Hoof Prints" and the Sunday evening song service at the gymnasium.

Many of the post people enjoyed the lecture of Lt. "Smiling Jack" Harding, one of the around-the-world flyers, at the Strong Theater in Burlington on Jan. 18. Lt. Col. Upton Birnie made the introductory speech while Capt. D. J. Page and Lt. L. R. Dewey and Lt. Eleazar Parry were on the reception committee.

Maj. Frederick Herr and Ralph Talbot have been designated by Col. Starbird to map out plans for the indoor horse show to be held here sometime in February.

## NAVAL ACADEMY, MD.

DR. THOMKINS, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, was the Sunday guest of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Louis M. Nulton at the Superintendent's Quarters. Dr. Thomkins preached in the Naval Academy Chapel on Sunday morning, Jan. 24.

Mrs. Hanson, wife of Lt. Comdr. Edward W. Hanson, was "at home" Sunday afternoon from 5 to 7 at their home in Wardour.

Mrs. Shoemaker, wife of Capt. Harry E. Shoemaker, U.S.N., has arrived to spend some time with Mrs. Carryl Bryan, of Wardour. Mrs. Shoemaker, who has recently returned from Panama, is a former resident of this city.

Mrs. E. J. Kidder, wife of Lt. E. J. Kidder, is here for the winter months. Mrs. Kidder will be with Lt. Kidder's mother, Mrs. James F. Strange, while Lt. Kidder is in southern waters.

William Dutton, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dutton, entertained a number of his young friends recently at a dinner and dance given at his home.

Mrs. Charles Churchill Slayton, wife of Comdr. Slayton, U.S.N., gave a bridge luncheon recently in honor of Mrs. Louis M. Nulton, wife of Rear Adm. Nulton, Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The first regimental hop since the midshipmen's return from their Christmas leave was held Jan. 23, in Dahlgren Hall. An unusually large number of out-of-town guests attended.

Miss Betty Kennedy, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Kennedy, spent the week-end in Annapolis and attended the midshipmen's hop on Saturday night. Miss Kennedy had as her guests over the week-end Miss Blanche Rielt, Miss Frances Gambil and Miss Kay Goffrey.

## FORT HUMPHREYS, VA.

COL. AND MRS. MARKHAM were hosts for dinner and bridge this week for Major and Mrs. Downing, Skinner, Bragdon, Wearts, and Capt. and Mrs. Snow.

Major and Mrs. Skinner entertained with a delightful dinner before the hop. Their guests included Majors and Mrs. Elliott, Holcombs, Conklin, and Capt. and Mrs. Hammond.

Capt. and Mrs. Heavey have as their house guest their sister, Mrs. Kidd.

Mrs. Paine and Miss Leslie Paine, of New York City, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Snow.

Major and Mrs. Bragdon and Lt. and Mrs. Vogel received the guests at the last hop.

Major and Mrs. Weart were hosts at dinner before the post bridge club.

Mrs. Conklin entertained informally at bridge this week. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hill and Wyman.

On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Hill were hosts for seven tables of bridge.

Major and Mrs. Young entertained at dinner before the last hop.

Mrs. Des Isles and baby, who have been visiting at her home at Cornwall, N. Y., for the last month, have returned to the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Luplow were hosts to an evening bridge this week.

Maj. Thompson Lawrence, of Camp Meade, is spending a few days with Major Conklin.

On Saturday Gertrude Weart celebrated her ninth birthday with a party for her little friends.

Majors and Mrs. Skinner and Conklin, Capt. and Mrs. Hoge and Lt. and Mrs. McCutcheon were among those motoring into Washington for the supper bridge given by Major and Mrs. Covell.

## FT. MCKINLEY, P. I.

THE Forty-Niner party held at the Officers' Club at Ft. McKinley, was quite a large event. Maj. Gen. William Weigel, Col. and Mrs. Edward Kimmel, Col. and Mrs. C. C. Todd, Col. and Mrs. John Berry, Col. and Mrs. W. E. Murray, Col. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace, and Col. E. W. Tanner and about 200 more were present. There were cow boys, cow girls, Spanish dancers, Quakers, Indian girls and boys, dancing girls, Colonial dames enjoying themselves as in the wild and woolly days of the west.

Officers and ladies of the 60th Coast Artillery entertained with a most delightfully arranged progressive dinner preceding the Forty-Niner party.

Capt. and Mrs. N. E. Stadig entertained with an old fashioned dinner before the Forty-Niner party at the Officers' Club. The guests were

# POSTS AND STATIONS

seated at one long table covered with oil cloth, lighted with oil lanterns, and corresponding chinaware. There were 40 guests.

Col. and Mrs. William E. Murray were delightful hosts recently at a bridge supper at their home for Col. and Mrs. Edward B. Vedder, Major and Mrs. Charles Hines, Capt. and Mrs. L. L. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur B. Renner, Capt. and Mrs. Harry W. Koster, Mrs. Gilliland, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hawley, Maj. and Mrs. Paul Hawley, and Lt. and Mrs. F. M. Barrell.

Mrs. Charles Hines entertained with a bridge tea in compliment to Mrs. Lewis K. Underhill and Mrs. John V. Littig. There were five tables in play.

Col. and Mrs. C. C. Todd, of Ft. McKinley, entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. William B. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Maj. and Mrs. Charles C. Cresson, Maj. and Mrs. Charles Hines, and Lt. and Mrs. Frank M. Barrell.

Maj. and Mrs. C. Cresson entertained at the Polo Club for tea in compliment to their house guests Mr. and Mrs. Nat Washer, of San Antonio, Tex. Their guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Beach, and Lt. and Mrs. Leroy Walthall.

Mrs. J. H. Warren entertained at a bridge luncheon at her quarters at Ft. McKinley recently and there were seven tables of bridge.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred O. Wickham entertained with a delightfully arranged bridge dinner at their quarters, Ft. McKinley. Their guests include Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Pickens, Robert Shannon, E. J. Russell, N. E. Stadig, Charles E. Gilbert, Miss Ida Mae Scheevins, Lt. and Mrs. L. E. Gruber, Mrs. Lucy Holden and Lt. and Mrs. D. W. Kent.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Kimmel were hosts at dinner recently for Maj. and Mrs. C. E. Perry, A. S. Dabney, Robert Masser, Lts. and Mrs. Percy Lowe and A. L. Benedict, Major Shipam, of Corregidor, and Capt. and Mrs. Wolfe, of Corregidor.

Gen. and Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, who have been visiting in Manila, were entertained at several affairs. One of the largest was a tea given by Capt. and Mrs. John Hagens at their quarters Ft. McKinley.

## FORT MCINTOSH, TEX.

COL. AND MRS. MURPHY and Maj. and Mrs. Rogers were hosts at a New Year's reception and tea dance on New Year's day at the post hop room. About 50 guests were present from Laredo and the post.

Maj. and Mrs. Fred Gallup entertained with a bridge supper for about 16 guests recently.

Practically all the officers and ladies of the post attended a reception on Jan. 20 at Nueve Laredo on the occasion of the opening of the new Mexican Officers' Club, at which Gen. Juan Almazan, commander of the newly created 7th military zone of Mexico was the guest of honor.

Lt. and Mrs. W. T. Sexton entertained at a dinner followed by bridge. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Murphy, Lt. and Mrs. Hart, Lt. Elwood and Mr. Cooke, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. Murphy was hostess to Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. Stubbline and Mrs. Elwood at one table of bridge recently.

The 4th Field Artillery Officers' Club held its regular monthly meeting on Jan. 15. Regular business was discussed and a new entertainment committee consisting of Major Rogers, Lt. Hart and Lt. Kozewski, Mmes. Adams, Elwood and Davis were appointed by the president to arrange for parties and dances during the next two months.

## FORT MCPHERSON, GA.

MISS CORINNE MOORE, of Oklahoma, is spending a few days with her brother, Lt. D. M. Moore, en route to take up her studies at Columbia University, in New York.

Mrs. Henry F. Lueking entertained informally at tea in her home recently, the guests being the members of the little Study Club, which meets each week in Ft. McPherson.

Mrs. Harry Keeley entertained the wives of the officers of the 22d Infantry at a most delightful afternoon tea at her quarters, when she had for her honor guest Mrs. George F. Baltzelle, the wife of Col. Baltzelle.

Presiding at the tea table in the dining room were Mrs. LeRoy Eitinge and Mrs. Richard Jacob. Mrs. Keeley was assisted in the entertaining by Mrs. Thomas Hearn and Mrs. William L. Mitchell.

Mrs. William A. Cunningham was hostess at a delightfully informal afternoon bridge assembling 12 friends in compliment to Mrs. Raymond Cecil Hamilton, of Ft. Meade, Md., who is being extensively entertained, on this her first visit to her parents, since her wedding, which was a social event of the spring.

Maj. and Mrs. Malcom Fortier entertained at a dinner at their quarters in Fort McPherson preceding the dance at the club.

Maj. and Mrs. Richard H. Jacob entertained at dinner at their quarters as a lovely compliment to Col. and Mrs. George F. Baltzelle, the guests later attending the dance at the club.

Col. and Mrs. Ernest Eddy Haskell entertained at a dinner recently assembling a group of Army friends, in honor of their sister, Mrs. O. P. Oswald, of San Francisco, who is spending the winter in the post. Mrs. Haskell was assisted in the entertaining by her daughter, Mrs. George Carrington, of Panama, who is spending some time with her parents.

## FT. HAYES, OHIO

MISS KATHLEEN KENT GRAHAM, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James M. Graham, of Ft. Hayes, entertained the young people of the post at dinner Jan. 22, at her home at Ft. Hayes. After dinner the guests attended the informal hop at the Officers' Club, Fort Hayes. Guests included Miss Marie Cook, Miss Isabelle McDonald, Miss Mildred McDonald, Miss Ryllia Alexander, Miss Angie Mansur, James Gardenhire, Lt. Alonzo P. Fox, Lt. C.arence W. Hooper, Lt. Edward J. Hinz, Lt. John R. McGinnis, Mr. John Hailor, Mr. Wagner.

In the interest of widows and orphans of soldiers and officers of the Regular Army, a big benefit party will be given at Ft. Hayes on the evening of Friday, Feb. 5. The Ft. Hayes section of the Army Relief Society is arranging this affair and hopes to repeat the brilliant success of last year when 1,000 responded to the invitation to attend and many who could not be present gave financial assistance by purchasing tickets. The bridge party will be at the drill hall and the guests who prefer to dance will be entertained at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Robt. L. Howze is president of the Ft. Hayes section of the Army Relief Society; Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, is vice president, and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely is secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Harry D. Mitchell is general chairman of the committee in charge of the benefit. This Army Relief Society hopes to give these affairs annually. This will be the second.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Emmet R. Harris, of Ft. Hayes, gave a supper recently at their quarters for Mrs. Ida Belle Higgins of Chicago, mother of Mrs. Harry D. Mitchell.

The regular monthly informal dance was held Jan. 22 at the Officers' Club, Ft. Hayes, with officers and ladies of the R.O.T.C. of Ohio State University as hosts and hostesses.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles J. Taylor entertained 60 guests recently at a buffet supper at their quarters at Ft. Hayes in honor of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robt. L. Howze. Mrs. Francis H. Pope, Mrs. George E. Stewart, Mrs. Harry D. Mitchell, Mrs. Albert B. Kaemper, presided at the table. Assisting hostesses were Mrs. Emmet R. Harris, Mrs. Miner F. Felch, Mrs. John N. Hauser, Mrs. Fletcher O. McFarland, Miss Frances Hampson, Miss Isabelle McDonald.

## FORT HARRISON, IND.

MRS. DWIGHT E. AULTMAN, wife of the commanding general, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mark H. Doty and Lt. Doty, at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Mrs. Mark H. Dawson complimented Mrs. William H. Tefft with a bridge luncheon at her quarters recently.

Maj. and Mrs. Louis P. Patten entertained with a theater and supper party for Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman before Mrs. Aultman left for Georgia. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Aultman, Col. and Mrs. George D. Freeman, Jr., Maj. and Mrs. A. E. Brown, Chap. and Mrs. H. J. Ballentine and Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Edwards.

Capt. and Mrs. M. L. McCreary entertained with a bridge supper recently. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Groves, Capt. and Mrs. Earle Robbins, Lt. and Mrs. E. T. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. M. P. Rudolph and Lt. and Mrs. Roy Carter.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD, VA.

COMDR. AND MRS. WALTER D. SHARP recently entertained at their home, St. Helena, at a bridge party in honor of Adm. and Mrs. William C. Cole. Their guests numbered 27.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. G. Bowerfind entertained recently at a card party at their apartment in the Meadowbrook for 16.

Several of the officers of the Naval Air Station who have been detached entertained recently at a farewell dinner at the Bachelor Quarters, Naval Base. Covers were laid for Lts. and Mmes. W. M. Whaley and Charles Crawford, Mrs. Marue McAndrews, Misses Baldwin, Reese, Drummond, and Pender; Lts. James Voight, J. J. Lenhart, J. P. Whitney, D. P. Moore, and D. S. Conwell.

Miss Mary Carrington Galt entertained recently at an informal tea for Mrs. V. L. Kirby, of Williamsburg, Va., and Miss Sue Billingslea, of Winchester, Va.

Mrs. Jake Wells recently entertained at a card party for several friends among whom was Mrs. W. Moore Stilwell, of New York, who is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Stillman, Pembroke Ave. Her guests numbered 36.

Mrs. H. B. Le Bourgeois has returned to the Navy Yard after a visit to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Frederick Crisp entertained Jan. 13, at her home, Navy Yard, for Mrs. W. C. Cole, Mrs. N. T. Chapin and Mrs. J. Lowman, of Cleveland, at a bridge luncheon. Covers were laid for 10.

The Officers' Club, Navy Yard, entertained at a tea dante, in honor of the officers of the U.S.S. New York, are with the fleet bound for southern waters, and as a welcome for the officers of the Marblehead which has recently come to the yard.

Mrs. Charles Crawford has left for Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. W. M. Whaley has also left for Pensacola. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gwathmey, 34, and children, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gwathmey, 2d, Lochaven, have returned to their home, Clarksburg, W. Va. Mrs. John Lewis Nester has arrived to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. Judson King, Harrington Ave., before sailing for Panama to join Lt. Nester. Miss Margaret McHugh has left to be the guest of her cousins, Lt. and Mrs. Philip Haynes, Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. and Mrs. J. K. Lynch entertained at their home, Naval Base, at a supper for Mrs. Lynch's sister, Miss Juliet Jeffreys, of Chase City, Va.



## Polo

## SERVICE SPORTS

## Football

## ILLINOIS WELCOMES ARMY AND NAVY GAME

State of Illinois,  
Office of the Governor,  
Springfield, Jan. 26, 1926.

Len Small,  
Governor.

My Dear Mr. O'Laughlin:

I am in receipt of your telegram of Jan. 23 making inquiry as to the extent that the state of Illinois will participate in the entertainment of the Academy football teams during their visit to Chicago next fall.

It is only by recent newspaper reports that I have learned of the decision to send these teams to Chicago, and that that city has been awarded the honor of entertaining them. I know that the people of our state are deeply appreciative of the privilege of having the Military and Naval Cadets and their friends as guests on that occasion.

No doubt the committee on arrangements in Chicago will take into consideration the manner of entertaining the Cadets and visitors in keeping with the dignity and well-known hospitality of the people of Illinois.

Yours very truly,

LEN SMALL,  
Governor of Illinois.

## "NAVY BILL" INGRAM TO COACH

MIDSHIPMEN.—Wm. A. (Navy Bill) Ingram, one of the famous trio of Ingram brothers who made gridiron history while they were at the Naval Academy, has been appointed football coach for 1926, according to announcement made Jan. 28. Ingram will take over his duties as field coach immediately. He resigned as coach of the University of Indiana eleven Jan. 22.

Comdr. Douglas Howard, U.S.N., will assume duty as football representative, relieving Lt. Comdr. Slingluff, U.S.N., whose tour of duty expires in the spring.

## INFANTRY SCHOOL GRID SCHEDULE.

—The following Infantry School football schedule has been arranged for 1926: (All at home games will be played in Doughboy Stadium.)

Carson and Newman, Oct. 2, at home; King College, Oct. 9, at home; Parris Island Marines, Oct. 16, at Savannah, Ga.; Loyola College, Oct. 23, at New Orleans, La.; Mercer University, Oct. 30, at home; University of Tennessee Medical, Nov. 5, at Memphis, Tenn.; Navy (Atlantic Fleet), Nov. 11, at home; and Quantico Marines (President's cup), Nov. 20, at Washington, D. C.

## MIDWINTER POLO TOURNEY

OPENS.—The Ft. Meade, S. Dak., cavalrymen defeated the riders from Kelly Field, Tex., in the opening contest of the tournament, 6-5, after weather conditions had delayed the start of the tourney several days. Ft. Bliss Headquarters team beat Ft. Reno, 12-5, in the next contest. The mounted artillerymen from Ft. McIntosh lost to Austin (civilians), 11-22.

## NAVY QUINT LOSES TWICE.

The Midshipmen lost to Lehigh at Annapolis Jan. 27 by a score of 25-23.

They lost to Duquesne on Jan. 23 by a score of 35-33, when the collegians staged a thrilling rally in the last three minutes of play, and O'Donavin, Duquesne star, made the field goal which broke the tie.

Craig, Navy, starred in the Duquesne contest, scoring six field goals before he retired late in the second half because of personal foul.

The Navy lineup: Poulsh, l.f.; Craig, r.f.; Hamilton, c.; Graf, l.g.; and Jones, r.g. Shapley, football star, played part of the contest.

## ARMY MATMEN AND POLOISTS

WIN.—Two Army teams emerged victorious from encounters at West Point Jan. 23, while four others bowed to opponents in hard-fought tussles.

The Army wrestlers downed the Yale grapplers, 21-8, winning all but two events. The shortest bout was between Gartley, Army, and Thayer, Yale, the cadet throwing his opponent in 2 minutes and 30 seconds.

The Cadet horsemen were in fine fettle, Van Meter scoring six goals in an indoor polo game with Governors Island. The final score was 18-3.

The Cadets started with Murphy, No. 1; Sims, No. 2; and Griffith, back. Van Meter, Hawkins, and Johnson finished out the game.

The Governors Island lineup: Mason, No. 1; Holcomb, No. 2; and St. John, No. 3. O'Connor substituted for St. John.

The Army lost to Penn. in basketball and swimming. Minus Wilson, who had an injured ankle, the Cadets and Penn. quintets were tied at 23-23 when the second half ended. In the extra five-minute period the teams were tied, 31-31, when Rammage looped the ball through for Pennsylvania's winning tally just as the whistle blew, making the final score 33-31.

Cadet lineup: Roosma, r.f.; Draper, l.f.; Flood, c.; Stridler, r.g.; and Shepard, l.g.

The Penn. tankmen proved too powerful for the Cadets, and the final tally gave the Red and Blue swimmers the meet, 41-21. In fencing the Cadet swordsmen bowed to the Saltus Club of New York. The latter took the most foils bouts, making the final score 10-7. In hockey the Army sextet lost to Boston College, 7-3.

## CADET FIVE BEAT FORDHAM.

The Cadet basketballers defeated Fordham's Maroon quintet, 26-25, in a contest which went into extra periods at West Point Jan. 27.

## PARRIS ISLAND QUINT WINS.

Parris Island Marines completed a three-game series with the Ft. Moultrie soldiers recently, winning all three games with a comfortable margin. The respective scores of the three games were 42-16, 37-16, and 30-17. The soldiers never once gave up in any part of the three games, and at times carried the game to the Marines. The last was the outstanding of the three games in that the doughboys struggled valiantly to keep the Leathernecks from a complete win.

The lineup: Marines—Levey, r.f.; Peters, l.f.; Gresson, c.; Woods, r.g.; and Phillips, l.g.

Ft. Moultrie—Seltensrisch, r.f.; Griffith, l.f.; Taylor, c.; Paul, r.g.; and Lamb, l.g.

## ELEVENTH COAST ARTILLERY

BASKETBALL.—Hdqs. Battery and Battery H, 11th Coast Artillery, of Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., are tied for first place in the race for the post court title. Hdqs. Battery recently defeated Battery K, same regiment, 27-4. Battery H beat Battery B in a later contest, 22-14. Remillard starred for Hdqs. Battery in the first game and Nash was high scorer for Battery H in the second game.

## TENNESSEE SCORES IN BOXING

AND WRESTLING.—The U.S.S. Tennessee leads the fleet in boxing and wrestling contests, scoring 180 in boxing and 160 in wrestling. Victory in these two sports gives the Tennessee a total of 395 points for the "Iron Man" Trophy. The U.S.S. Pennsylvania, which is leading in the competition for the trophy, has a total of 454. The Penns stood second in the boxing and wrestling.

## Foreign News

## FRENCH NAVY PLANS

M. Leygues, the French Minister of Marine, in a recent interview was quoted as saying that he intended to speed up the execution of the naval program, which his predecessor had intended to delay, because the minimum number of ships allowed under the Washington treaty had not yet been reached. The present program was almost a year in arrears, but M. Leygues hoped to bring it up to the proper level within six months.

"We must maintain a navy and equip it with the necessary means of action," he said. "The first of our 10,000-ton cruisers will be launched shortly and the finishing work will be speeded up so that she may be ready for service in 1927. The Washington agreements give us complete liberty to construct ships up to this tonnage."

With regard to submarines, M. Leygues said he would not agree to any restriction. He stated that he would send three 8,000-ton cruisers and six 2,400-ton destroyers, which are shortly to be put into commission, for a cruise in the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the Levant, and the Black Sea as soon as possible.

It is not proposed to diminish in any way the importance attached to the submarine, which, in the words of the Minister of Marine, is as "legal a weapon as the aeroplane and the big gun." The general plan favored is that France must rely upon her own navy, with full liberty to build as many submarines as she pleases, and that there can be no disarmament unless it is made general.

## REDS IN BRITISH ARMY

The British War Office recently announced that steps have been taken to expose to all troops the real aim of Communists who, by means of lying leaflets, have been attempting to undermine the loyalty of the army.

Similar action was taken by the British Admiralty.

For trying to seduce members of the armed forces from their duty 12 Com-

munists were tried and found guilty and were sent to prison.

The War Office states that the following letter has been issued by the Army Council to all general officers commanding in chief and general officers commanding at home and abroad:

I am commanded by the Army Council to forward a copy of a leaflet which has recently been distributed to the troops throughout Great Britain by Communists propagandists.

I am to say that the Council are satisfied that all ranks of the Army deeply resent not only the efforts of the authors of this and similar leaflets to beguile them into acts of disloyalty, but also the insult thrown at them in the indecent remarks which the authors, in their ignorance of a soldier's true character, imagine will prove attractive.

The welfare of the troops is a matter of complete indifference to these persons, whose object is to reduce the Army to a state of inefficiency and untrustworthiness in the hope that this will assist them in their aim of creating a state of affairs out of which they hope to profit, although it can only bring in its train disorder, loss, and suffering to others.

## BRITISH AIR ACCIDENTS

The number of aircraft hours flown per fatal accident from January to September, 1925, by the Royal Air Force of Great Britain was greater by 92 percent than the figure for the corresponding period in 1924. "It would be unwise to draw too definite deductions from comparative figures taken over arbitrarily selected periods," says the Army and Navy and Air Force Gazette of London, "but there has been a most striking and satisfactory decrease in the ratio of casualties to hours flown. It is a general all-round improvement due to training, system, overhaul and care. The number of machines in the Royal Air Force efficient and immediately ready to fly on emergency under war conditions both at home and stationed abroad is large. The first line strength of the regular squadrons at the present time at home and abroad is approximately 650 machines. This figure excludes the establishment of 58 first line machines on the strength of auxiliary and special reserve squadrons. This establishment is now in course of being completed."



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### House Committees Hear Secretaries and Promise Early Air Action

There promises to be early action by the Military and Naval Committees of the House of Representatives, defining anew the policies of the Government of the United States with respect to the Army, the Navy, and the Air Service. The Military Committee will close its hearings within a few days. The Naval Committee has inaugurated hearings to which reference is made elsewhere which will last at least two weeks. Both committees will make reports to the House, the Military laying down the lines along which the Army should be conducted and the Naval, the procedure which should be followed with respect to the sea arm.

The hearings to date have developed that there is no active sentiment toward the establishment of a Department of National Defense with three undersecretaries to handle the Army, the Navy and the Air. Nor is there any sentiment to indicate that either committee will favor an additional Department for the Air. In fact, the committees seem to be doubtful as to the propriety of creating additional Assistant Secretaries of the War and the Navy. Secretary Davis told the Military Committee that an additional Assistant Secretary of War would be valuable; Secretary Wilbur threw cold water on the idea of an additional Assistant Secretary for the Navy. Secretary Davis favored insurance for flyers; Secretary Wilbur opposed anything of the kind.

Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, U.S.A., Chief of the Air Service, favored a separate Air Corps, similar to the Marine Corps, under the direct control of the Secretary of War. He also stated that the establishment of a Department of Defense would be desirable, but that conditions at present were not opportune.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL presents herewith further testimony given by the two secretaries before the Military Committee.

### Statement of Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis

Secretary Davis said he saw no objection to an amendment requiring at least one brigadier general of the three to be authorized to be a flying officer. Regarding the proposed Department of National Defense:

In the first place, it would organize a department which, from an administrative standpoint, would be very difficult to handle. The two departments have grown into tremendously big organizations. I think you will at least double the difficulties of the civilian head of the department and I think one danger is you would more or less cause him to rely even more than he does at present upon his professional advisers, and I am a firm believer in the idea of having a civilian rather than a military head of the Army and Navy. If you get the situation so complicated that he does not know, he cannot understand, the military problems and the Navy problems, you make it that much more

difficult for him to exercise any real supervision. A further difficulty from the administrative standpoint would be that you would necessarily have under these undersecretaries, a military staff of the Army, a naval staff for the Navy, and probably an air staff for the Air. The Secretary of Defense (that is what he is called) in order to coordinate the views that would be brought up to him, would probably have to organize a super-staff, made up of men who know the problems not only of the Army, but the Navy and the Air, which would be another cog in the machine.

Furthermore, if we are to figure the training which military men go through (and I assume the Navy men go through the same thing), oftentimes a man who gets a position of Chief of Staff, or an important staff position, has been studying military problems for probably 30 or 40 years; he has gone through numerous schools; he has gone through at least one school, at the beginning of his career, of the branch to which he is appointed, and probably two or more, and he, of course, has had experience in the field which he must have had for a long time. In order to get appointed to the General Staff itself, he must go through the school at Leavenworth and the War College; he must attain a certain proficiency at those schools. In my opinion, in the future, a man who is fitted for a high command should also go through the Army Industrial College, which, as you know, perhaps, has just been established in the last couple of years. So that, in order to qualify for high command on the staff, a military officer who has been studying for 30 or 40 years, and he has become to that extent, must be an expert on that subject.

In order to qualify for this super-staff that I speak of, he should know a great deal of the naval problems, and problems of strategy that go with the Navy. You are asking a great deal of any man to have the qualifications which he should have for such a super-staff, as regards both the Army and the Navy and the Air, if you would have that as a separate proposition.

And I think from the administrative standpoint not only do you have that difficulty, but you have an added cog in the machine, between the head of the department and the undersecretaries, and of course, that removes the President one step further from the forces. You would be going back to the situation which existed in this country from 1789 to 1798. The two departments were separated in 1798 because they felt that the War Department was becoming too much for any one man to handle. The Navy, then, I think consisted of six frigates, or something of that sort, and the argument was then made that it was too much for one man to handle and that argument, if it was sound then, is infinitely sounder today.

There might be some economies due to consolidation. I rather doubt they would be as great as most of us would think. I do not believe that anyone who has not studied the cooperation and coordination which now exists between the Army and the Navy Departments since the World War, realizes how much duplication has been eliminated. Most people do not know that the Aeronautical Board made a study and listed every landing field, every facilities of the two services, and showed in this list where joint facilities are being used by both services, and prepared another list where that joint use could be brought about, and a third list where it could not be brought about.

Instead of setting up their own manufacturing facilities the Navy Department made arrangements with the War Department by which the latter manufactured the gas masks for the Navy and the Navy paid at cost, and only one facility therefore was in operation. There is set up also a board under the Assistant Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in order to bring about coordination and cooperation. Under that board there are separate committees along the lines

which correspond one to the other, in other words, the ordinance of the Army being on the same committee with the corresponding branch of the Navy. I intend to suggest to the Assistant Secretary of War to see if these joint committees can not be used to study even closer cooperation in time of peace, with the elimination of any possible duplication.

The question of bringing together the departments rather appeals to the business man who does not understand military problems. To a certain extent the consolidation of business concerns has another reason behind it besides economy; they do away with commercial rivalry. Furthermore is the question of the mission of the two departments, which I believe is a separate and distinct mission. The Army has a certain definite mission; and the Navy has a certain definite mission. You may say that those missions are one, to carry out the national defense, to insure the national defense; but if you take that broad interpretation you have got to bring in not only the Army and Navy, but you have to bring in every industry in the country, you have to bring in the question of food control, railroad administration, and all the various activities which we learned in the World War were absolutely essential in the case of a great emergency. So that national defense is not a question simply of military, naval and air forces; it is a question of all the various elements which go into the making of modern warfare. I think the National Defense Council should be still larger, because you have questions of finance which the Secretary of the Treasury should participate in, questions of diplomacy which the Secretary of State is interested in. But you have a separate mission for the Navy and a separate mission for the Army, and the final decision of this committee, or of Congress, should always keep those missions in mind; because after all the important thing is not a question of a possible saving; economy; it is efficiency in the national defense, and a poor Army or a poor Navy, a weak Army or a weak Navy, or a weak Air Force is not an economy.

I think there are a great many arguments in favor of unified procurement. I may say the Chief of Air Service is very strenuously opposed to it and I am inclined to agree with him at present. But I think there is more nearly an argument in favor of that feature of unification than there is for any other.

Mr. Wurzbach. Is it not a fact there is the same rivalry between the different services, between the Navy, the Army and the Air Service? Secretary Davis. Yes, I think a certain amount of that, so long as it does not mean duplication and waste of money, is highly desirable. It is to be encouraged all the time.

Mr. Wurzbach. I think what the committee has in mind to bring about is a better coordination between the Army and the Navy on the one hand, and the Air Service, and I think that is one of the main purposes of the new legislation.

Secretary Davis. Yes, I would suggest, however (I have heard so many statements about the tremendous savings that would be made by consolidation), that you study quite closely the amount of coordination that there is now, and I can assure any member of the committee if he will point out a place where a saving can be made on account of duplication between the Army and Navy facilities, I would be delighted to have it submitted.

May I say I hope this committee, or the proper committee, or Congress, can settle this whole question one way or the other this year. I think it will do more for the morale of everybody than anything else they can do.

As regards a reduction, I do not feel that you can make, with safety to the country, a reduction in the personnel of the Army. I do not believe you can make a reduction in the civilian personnel either, and carry on the department as efficiently as it is being carried on today.

Congressman Speaks referred to the fact that for 20 years, up until 1916, a retired Army officer was in charge of the military cadet corps at the Ohio State University, and that there is now detailed to that university more than 20 officers and 50 enlisted men. He insisted that the system of placing officers in increased numbers had become a burden on the country. Secretary Davis argued that one officer can only train a certain limited number, and that the universities and schools are constantly asking for more assistants. The Secretary further stated that he thought the adoption of the Morrow Board's recommendations would help a great deal in curing the ills of the Air Service. He favored the creation of an additional Assistant Secretary of War because it would give the men in the Air Service a feeling of representation. Such an official would devote practically all his time to Air Service matters. In his judgment, a separate air corps, in the sense that it had a separate commander, particularly in time of battle, would be fatal. The separate promotion list, he asserted, is the main thing behind this feeling of unrest that exists. On the single promotion list, as it exists today, there are cases of injustice to the Air Service officers but there are also a good many cases of injustice to other officers. If all these injustices could be corrected, the Secretary said, it would be highly desirable; but certainly boards had tried to correct these injustices, had studied all the complaints but were unable to work out any scheme which would correct them without doing an injustice to others.

### STATEMENT OF HON. CURTIS D. WILBUR, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Secretary Wilbur. I am opposed to the abolition of the Navy of the United States. If the bill contemplates a mere reorganization of the departments of the Government as I be-

lieve, I will point out some objections to the bill as proposed.

First. The Navy Department employs as sailors, marines, officers, and civilians approximately 150,000 people. No provision is made for the continuation of this employment.

Second. The Secretary of the Navy is the custodian of real and personal property of a value of over \$2,734,000,000. No provision is made in the bill for the custody of this property.

Third. The Navy Department is expending approximately \$1,000,000 per day for every working-day in the year. No authority is contained in the bill for continuing such expenditure.

Fourth. By abolishing the office of the Secretary of the Navy all the laws enacted from time to time defining the duties of the Secretary are repealed by implication, and no officer is vested with the authority heretofore exercised by the Secretary of the Navy.

Fifth. All outstanding contracts for construction of naval vessels and improvements specify certain powers to be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy and these powers are not assigned to another even if such a transfer is constitutionally possible.

Sixth. If the new department of national defense is to be established to prevent overlapping of effort by the Army and Navy, will Congress define the duties of the undersecretary for war and the undersecretary for the Navy and the undersecretary for air and of various bureau chiefs as it has in the past for the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments and such bureau chiefs; or will Congress authorize the new secretary to distribute the various functions carried on by him to his undersecretaries and bureau chiefs according to his own judgment? If the reorganization is proposed in order to prevent the overlapping of the functions of the Army and the Navy, Congress can meet that situation as well now as it can after the creation of a new department, if it desires to prevent such duplication by legislation. But if Congress expects the new secretary for defense to iron out these conflicts, the new secretary must define the duties of his various subordinates. This is a power which Congress has never permitted the constitutional head of the Army and Navy of the United States to exercise, and it is not believed that a power denied to the President of the United States will be vested by Congress in his subordinate.

Seventh. As it stands today, Congress itself has determined the relative authority, rights, and obligations of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The functions thus prescribed for them are carried out under the general supervision of the President of the United States as commander in chief, under the Constitution, of both the Army and the Navy. There seems to be no good reason for a sub commander in chief to intervene between the President and the Army and Navy under his command.

Eighth. The proposed bill is manifestly a mere skeleton bill for study and report. Until the substantive legislation proposed is written under the appropriate headings, there is no proper basis for criticism.

Ninth. In framing such legislation we are confronted with well-nigh insuperable difficulties growing out of the fact that the present organizations of both the War Department and the Navy Department are the growth of over 127 years of experience, and that this experience has been incorporated from year to year into the legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States and into regulations established thereunder by executive authority.

Tenth. Assuming that these difficulties can all be surmounted and that legislation can be framed which will carry out the purpose of the author of this bill, what difficulty do we seek to overcome by such legislation? Is there anything in the history of our wars which justifies any radical departure from the methods by which we have achieved success in war?

Secretary Wilbur stated that the general board and all the officers he had consulted are opposed to a Department of National Defense or a unified Air Service.

Mr. Furrow. If the Morrow Board had not recommended an additional Assistant Secretary you feel it would have been necessary to introduce such a bill?

Secretary Wilbur. No. The giving of an Assistant Secretary large powers over aviation would naturally and necessarily change the present plans and operations; but we have, I think, 1,900 people in the building and it would only add one more. It is the desire of every man in the Navy, as far as I know (certainly of the Secretary) to make full use of aircraft; to test out their present capacities and to develop those capacities along lines reasonably calculated to assist in war, and as they are developed to test them out and try them. We believe that aircraft alone can never constitute the sole item of offense and defense for this country. I think one of the greatest fallacies in this whole aircraft proposition is that nobody but a man who has flown a machine can give any directions how to fly it. That is fundamentally wrong. What we believe should be done and what we want to do is to take the men who have had these years of flying experience, who know the problems and knit them into the naval service as commanders of ships, as commanders, if they are competent, so that the Navy will have the benefit of the experience they have gained in those years when men can fly effectively.

We believe that with the present discrimination in favor of the air men in regard to flight pay, to create more discrimination would be a bad thing. We believe that the burden of making every man who meets death in the naval service a beneficiary to the extent of \$10,000 would be an undue burden on the Government. I am giving a reason why we do not want a special insurance provision in favor of aviators alone. If a man dies as a result of the hazards of the profession in which he is engaged his people are entitled to just as much credit whether he fell from the turret of the battleship, from the clouds or was drowned on a submarine; and if you start in with the proposition of a gratuity of \$10,000 killed in

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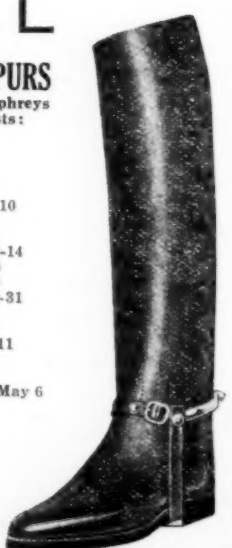
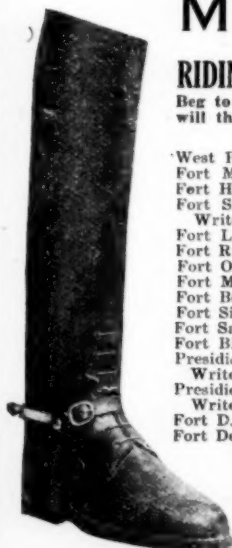
### RIDING BOOTS, WHIPS AND SPURS

Begin to announce that their Mr. H. E. Humphreys will this year visit the following Army Posts:

| ARMY POSTS                        |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| West Point, N. Y.                 | Feb. 13        |
| Fort Myer, Va.                    | Feb. 22        |
| Fort Humphreys, Va.               | Feb. 23        |
| Fort Sheridan, Ill., between      | March 3-10     |
| Write Congress Hotel, Chicago     |                |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kan.            | March 11       |
| Fort Riley, Kan.                  | March 13-14    |
| Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.              | March 20       |
| Fort McPherson, Ga.               | March 29       |
| Fort Benning, Ga.                 | March 30-31    |
| Fort Sill, Okla.                  | April 3-4      |
| Fort Sam Houston, Texas           | April 7-8      |
| Fort Bliss, Texas                 | April 10-11    |
| Presidio Monterey, Calif.         | April 25       |
| Write Hotel Del Monte, Calif.     |                |
| Presidio San Francisco, between   | April 22-May 6 |
| Write Palace Hotel, San Francisco |                |
| Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming       | May 11         |
| Fort Des Moines, Iowa             | May 12         |

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the service, it would be an undue burden upon the Government.

Mr. Wainwright. Mr. Secretary, do you not think, in view of the hazards of the service in time of peace, both in the Army and the Navy, that we ought to consider whether it would not be advisable to extend the system of war-time insurance to the services in time of peace so that any man who is killed or disabled would have the same benefits that he would have in case of disability or casualty in time of war?

Secretary Wilbur. Yes.

Mr. Speaker. I want to suggest to the committee that makes a study of that question to keep in mind that the beneficiaries of hundreds of the men who lost their lives on the battlefields of France were denied the benefits of the War Risk Insurance. Now there is an injustice and a discrimination which will have to be remedied before Congress will ever consider enacting a law such as suggested.

Accompanying his remarks Secretary Wilbur filed with the committee an opinion prepared by the Judge Advocate General setting forth in great detail the technical objections to the creation of a single Department of National Defense.

The opinion thus closes: There is scarcely a provision of law relating to the Navy Department, the Navy, the Naval Reserve, or the auxiliary forces, which would not present serious and difficult questions for determination should this bill become law. The courts would be kept busy deciding the cases which would be presented to them by contractors and individuals having dealings with the Government or employed in the public service. The existing laws relating to the Navy have, except for those recently enacted, been construed, either by the proper administrative officers or the courts, until their meaning is either established or reasonably well settled. Cases of course go to the courts from time to time involving court-martial proceedings, contracts, and compensation of officers and men.

But there is a body of precedents, established by the courts, the Attorneys General, and the Navy Department, which may be invoked in applying the great majority of naval statutes so as to produce results rendering litigation unnecessary. All of this would be changed by the proposed bill. New questions would constantly arise, from the original appointment of a midshipman or enlistment of a seaman, to his death, retirement, discharge, or resignation. When one dies in the service, the Paymaster General of the Navy shall cause payment to be made to his widow or other dependent.

The Navy Department is abolished, the Paymaster General is legislated out of office, the naval appropriations lapse because there is no Secretary of the Navy to draw funds from the Treasury: How is payment to be made to the dependent relative of the deceased officer or man? The statute says that such payment shall be made "immediately" on the death of the individual. When one dies in the service, the Secretary of the Navy is required to make diligent inquiry in order to ascertain the whereabouts of his heirs or next of kin, and to prescribe regulations governing the payment to such heirs of the money or money value of articles found among the effects of the deceased. How is this duty to be performed under the proposed bill? One statute after another relating to the Navy may similarly be examined, only to find that it could not be administered under the present bill.

#### Congress Debates on Navy

THE alleged attempts of the powerful House Committee on Appropriations headed by Representative Mauney, to usurp the legislative functions vested in the Committee on Naval Affairs, led to a warm debate between Chairman Butler, of the latter committee, and Representative French, chairman of the naval subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, during a discussion on the Naval appropriations bill. It caused the cutting of two items concerning new aircraft construction by some \$9,000,000 on points of order.

The Chair sustained Mr. Butler on points against provisions for \$1,362,000 for "new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment," and others authorizing Secretary Wilbur to make contracts up to \$4,100,000 for purchase of new equipment, but not on his point of order against the appropriation of \$300,000 inserted by the subcommittee for work in "military aircraft." Extracts from this debate and

Mr. Butler. \* \* \* What sort of an argument is that which the gentleman from Idaho the other day admitted to me in a discussion under general debate that the legislative committee might report a large airship while the Appropriation Committee might report a small one. I would like to know where you are to draw the line.

Mr. Chairman, in 1920, the report made from the Subcommittee on Appropriations said: "It carries no appropriations for new aircraft, for the establishment of new stations, or for new construction at stations. The committee has proceeded upon the assumption that it is without authority to appropriate for unauthorized aircraft or for the establishment of additional stations."

Is this aircraft? Until recently it was never thought the Committee on Appropriations would make any recommendation whatever for an increase of the navy. There has always been reported with the increase a provision with reference to aviation, because it is a part of the naval force.

Where does such authority come from? There is one witness who testified before this committee, whom we can quote, and only one, because he was the only one whose evidence was taken, as I understand it, and he represented the concern that it is proposed this Government shall go into contract with; and I want to be on record in this public speech as protesting against

such a union with the Government until we are wiser and better informed. We have had some sad experiences growing out of contracts of this sort, and I for one am not going to approve it, and I protest against it until I am sure it is for the interest of the Government. I prefer to keep my seat in Congress. (Laughter and applause.) Who are these people? I am informed they are honorable gentlemen. I am told they are automobile builders and other men of means. Why do they not demonstrate their own ship? Every military man connected with the Navy Department whom we have examined has protested against this sort of airship for military purpose.

I want this committee to show that your object is, what I know it to be, to build an airship in connection with private institutions, and to take the money of the Government and give it to private institutions to build an airship. That is the purpose of this language, and that is what is behind it.

Mr. Crisp. What does this provision do? This provision embarks the Government in a new enterprise. It is an experiment, it is true; but this provision, according to which my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Idaho, who has told us the facts, admittedly puts the Government into a contract or agreement with a private corporation to construct a metal airship at a cost of approximately \$700,000, that the \$300,000 appropriated by this bill is to be used for that purpose, and the private company is to put up the rest, and when the ship is completed it is to be the property of the Government.

There is no authority of law for any such contract on the part of the Government.

Mr. Cramton. Think of the ridiculousness of it, that if the Bureau of Aeronautics down here want any kind of experiment and development work on any kind of aircraft they must first come up to Congress and have a bill introduced, and that bill must go to the legislative committee of the House, and that committee must hold hearings and get their bill reported and put through Congress, before the Navy, which has the responsibility of carrying on these experiments, can proceed at all! Let me say, as has been said by one of my friends here, by the time they got the authority to make that precise experiment, their idea would be obsolete and some one elsewhere would have developed it.

Mr. Updike. Did you consult the Navy Department before this recommendation was made?

Mr. Cramton. I am not a member of the naval subcommittee.

Mr. Updike. But you belong to the same committee, do you not?

Mr. Cramton. Yes. What is the gentleman's question?

Mr. Updike. Did you consult the Navy Department?

Mr. Cramton. I have not consulted anybody about it.

Although the fight was carried on until Jan. 25, pressure had evidently been brought to bear on members of the two committees for both Mr. Butler and Mr. French forgot their differences and Mr. Butler indicated that there would be no more friction between the two committees.

Mr. Butler. No; not at all. I only ask the committee to consider the propriety of amending my amendment, which will, of course, in effect not authorize the authorities of the Navy Department to make any contract before June 30, 1926. In the meantime, as I have already said, an opportunity will be given to every Member of the House to know what this means: opportunity will be given to every Member of the House to know what he should do. This morning we began the examination of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy upon this item, and he disclosed to us what he had said to the subcommittee, which does not appear in print. If you intend to debate my proposed amendment, there is no necessity to go into a discussion of that, because the subcommittee might not recollect what occurred as does the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; but he made very plain to us what he had stated to this subcommittee. I do not think it is worth while to disclose it at this time, inasmuch as my friend from Idaho, Mr. French, feels inclined after some explanation to accept the amendment; but before he begins his speech I desire the House to listen to me just a minute.

It is possible—it is not only possible, not only feasible, but it is quite practical—for these two committees to function in harmony, and we promise this House now that we will never in any way trespass upon the authority of the Committee on Appropriations. My conversation with the gentleman from Idaho, Mr. French, this morning leads me to believe that a system of fairness between these two committees can be established, and work to that end has already been begun.

So that the membership may not be teased every time a bill is reported by the Committee on Appropriations, I think it is only wise and fair toward all that I make this statement, that a working compact can be made between these two committees. We will inform this subcommittee fully of what we propose to do and what we have done so that the subcommittee may consider even in advance whether or not they should appropriate according to the legislation which this House shall pass. Therefore there is no discord here and there will be none. My only purpose is to remove from the bill the immediate availability of this particular fund. I tried to get these few words included in the proposed amendment taken out of the bill and I brought back the whole thing upon the legislative committee. Some friend of mine here in the House the other day made a statement which reflected upon the diligence of the Committee on Naval Affairs. At the last session of Congress we put through a bill which became a law con-

taining 30 general laws for the Navy. We put through a bill that created a very important service in the Navy. I refer to its Reserve Force. We reported, I suppose, between 50 and 75 private bills and put them through. I have not gone all through the work, but our committee works every day until noon in an effort to inform this House of what in our judgment should be the specific basis of legislation controlling the affairs of the Navy.

It is not our purpose, I repeat, and I am now through, in any way to infringe upon the privileges of the subcommittee on appropriations; but we could not, however, pass by what was inferentially in this bill, sir, without protesting against it, and that there should be in the bill in the guise of experimentation authority to build a ship that has been told to us at a sitting this morning by the authorities of the department that they do not want and never will build unless this House expressly authorizes them to do it. We will report to you later, so that you may guard yourselves and act knowingly, so that hereafter your constituents may not ask you questions that might be embarrassing for you to answer. These are honorable gentlemen, but these authorities ought not to go into a contract with private corporations to develop a machine that the authorities tell us that they do not want, and told us so this morning.

Further tilts on certain portions of the Navy appropriations bill occurred during its discussion in the House. The following are extracts of pertinent points:

Mr. Britten. First, I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that this section in the bill, page 30, second line, \$119,813,500, is a reduction of \$500,000 from the amount requested by the Navy Department for pay of the Navy.

This bill provides for an enlisted personnel of 82,000 in the Navy, which is 4,000 less than the appropriation for the present year. The distinguished gentleman from Idaho (Mr. French), in charge of the bill, tried to explain that by saying that because three of our first-line battleships would be out of commission during the present year it was reasonable to make a reduction of 3,000 men, and that this is in line with the figures presented by the Director of the Budget and also by the Navy Department itself, but let me call your attention to the fact that the committee goes even further than that. It disregards all expert advice from any source and arbitrarily provides for 82,000 men, a thousand less than the Navy's closest estimates. Of course, it is easy to understand why this committee adheres to the small Navy principle, because the gentleman in charge of the bill, on April 22, 1922, page 5427 of the Congressional Record, said that 67,000 men are enough to run the American Navy on a 5-5-3 ratio with England and Japan. I have just come from my office, where I read his remarks. He said 67,000 were ample and adequate for the American Navy.

Mr. Madden. I said that, too.

Mr. Britten. Oh, but the gentleman is not a

great naval expert like my friend from Idaho. (Laughter and applause.) And the other gentleman (Mr. Taber) on my distinguished friend's left, and a leading member of this little Navy committee, said here the other day that he came here three years ago, and, of course, was no rubber stamp for the Navy Department. He has been on the subcommittee three years. He, too, is a great naval tactician.

Mr. Madden. I say that now. I say there are 18,000 men in the Navy not assigned to any duty except to wear the uniform and sign the pay roll.

Mr. Britten. When the gentleman says that he is talking through his hat.

Mr. Madden. I have not got my hat on. (Laughter.)

Mr. Madden. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois. First, I want to refer to one of the last things the gentleman said, and that is that we cut the fuel supply and thereby placed our Navy at the disadvantage with that of Great Britain.

Mr. Britten. Oh, I did not say that at all. I said nothing about the British Navy in connection with fuel.

Mr. Madden. Our Navy is provided with fuel to give them 30 percent greater cruising radius than the British Navy fuel supply will do for them, and that is a statement of fact based on information from headquarters.

Mr. Britten. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Madden. Yes.

Mr. Britten. The British Navy does not require the great radius of action that we do, because their prospective enemies are within a half hour's run of Great Britain.

Mr. Madden. Our people say the only reason they want a cruising radius is because they want to give the men practice. It is as essential for the British to have a cruising radius for practice as it is for us, so it does not make any difference whether you have the enemy within 30 minutes or 30 months.

Mr. Britten. But when the British go out for maneuvers they steam out for 30 minutes or an hour, and when we go out for maneuvers we go down to Guantanamo, a two days' run.

Mr. Madden. Yes; we go down on a summer picnic.

Mr. Britten. That simply shows the gentleman's attitude. First the gentleman says that the men of the Navy are ashore, and now he says that they go off on a summer picnic. That is the small Navy idea.

Representative Ayres eulogized the Navy. He particularly emphasized its importance as a diplomatic and industrial asset. In the diplomatic phase he paid high tribute to the work of Rear Adm. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., as high commissioner to Turkey. He also mentioned the use of cruisers and battleships to transport diplomatic agents, notably General Pershing and his mission to South America.

(Further Congress News on page 533)

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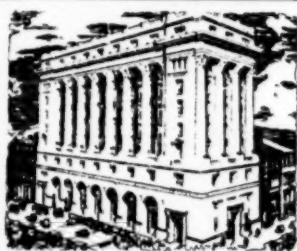
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## CORPS AREA ORDERS

### 2D CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.  
MAJ. GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, COMDR.  
Col. H. J. Price, Acting Chief of Staff.

Staff Sgt. S. Hamell, 4th Sig. Ser. Co., Plattsburg, Bks., N. Y., sail from New York, Mar. 18, to Panama Canal Dept., for foreign service replacing Staff Sgt. C. R. McCoy, 10th Sig. Co., Corozal, C. Z., assigned to 8th Sig. Ser. Co., San Francisco.

1st Sgt. T. F. Seymour, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., sail from New York, Mar. 18, to Panama Canal Dept., for foreign service replacing 1st Sgt. W. M. Manning, 10th Sig. Co., Corozal, C. Z., assigned to 51st Sig. Bn., Ft. Monmouth, N. J. Leaves—Three months, 15 days, June 10, to Maj. A. R. Underwood, Inf. (D.O.L.), with permission to leave U. S. Two months, 27 days, April 5, to Capt. J. R. Dinamore, 65th Inf., San Juan, P. R., with permission to visit U. S.

### 3D CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.  
MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, COMDR.  
Col. I. C. Jenks, Chief of Staff.

Col. F. T. Smith, Gen. Staff, Asst. Ch. of Staff G-1, 3d Corps Area, in addition to other duties, announced as Asst. Ch. of Staff, G-3, 3d Corps Area.

Maj. T. M. Spaulding, Adj. General's Dept., to treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., D. C.  
1st Lt. R. D. Paterson, C.A.C., Ft. Eustis, Va., to treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., D. C. Leaves—One month, 10 days, to 1st Lt. M. C. Casey, C.A.C. (D.O.L.), Feb. 1. One month, to 1st Lt. J. E. Harrison, C.A.C., on arrival in New York from Philippine Dept.

### 5TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.  
MAJ. GEN. ROBT. L. HOWZE, COMDR.  
Col. T. E. Merrill, Chief of Staff.

Col. H. A. Allen, Inf. (D.O.L.), Instr., Ohio N.G., detailed Instr., 37th Div. Hdqrs., Ohio N.G., at office of Adj. Gen. of Ohio.

Tech. Sgt. E. Gebhardt, O.D., to duty, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.  
Leaves—One month, 10 days, to 2d Lt. A. V. Thorpe, 10th Inf., Feb. 2. One month, 15 days, to Wmnt. Officer P. J. Grove, U.S.A., on arrival in New York, from Philippine Islands, Feb. 6.

### 6TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
MAG. GEN. WM. S. GRAVES, COMDR.  
Col. R. E. Wyllie, Chief of Staff.

Lt. Col. W. B. Graham, Inf. (D.O.L.), was on Jan. 15 announced as Corps Area Recruiting Officer.

Col. G. McD. Weeks, Inf. (D.O.L.), was announced on Jan. 18 as officer in charge of Res. Officers' Training Corps Affairs, 6th Corps Area, stationed in Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. N. G. Bush, Inf. (D.O.L.), on arrival at Adrian, Mich., to treatment Ft. Wayne, Mich. Leaves—Three months, Feb. 5, to 1st Lt. R. S. Williams, Q.M.C., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

### 7TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Omaha, Nebr.  
MAJ. GEN. B. A. POORE, COMDR.  
Col. Tenney Ross, Chief of Staff

Leaves—Three months, Feb. 2, to 1st Lt. R. Morrison, A.S., Ft. Riley, Kans. Two months, Feb. 1, with authority to go beyond limits of U. S., to 2d Lt. I. D. White, 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

### 8TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters,  
Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.  
MAJ. GEN. ERNEST HINDS, COMDR.  
Col. J. F. Preston, Chief of Staff.

Tech. Sgt. B. R. Ertwine, A.S., 90th Attack Squad., Kelly Field, Tex., and Staff Sgt. H. H. Mitchell, A.S., Brooks Field, Tex., to San Francisco and sail May 12 for Honolulu for foreign service replacing Tech. Sgt. R. O. Grooms, 23d Bombardment Squad, and Staff Sgt. D. G. Macomber, 19th Pursuit Squad., respectively.

Staff Sgt. R. R. Crush, Q.M.C., Kelly Field, Tex., sail from San Francisco, April 3, to Manila, P. I., for foreign service replacing Staff Sgt. P. H. Blystone, Q.M.C.

Leaves—Four months, May 30, to Maj. X. F. Blauvelt, 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, with permission to leave U. S. One month, 29 days, Feb. 1, to Capt. W. J. Egan, 15th F.A., Ft. Sam Houston.

One month, 29 days, Feb. 1, to Capt. E. D. Patrick, 23d Inf., Ft. Sam Houston. Two months, Feb. 2, to Capt. F. L. Singer, 7th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex. Two months, 25 days, Feb. 1, to 1st Lt. T. J. Weed, Q.M.C., 2d Div. Q.M. Train, Ft. Sam Houston.  
Leave to Capt. J. O. Lawrence, Cav. (D.O.L.), Houston, Tex., extended one month. Two months, Feb. 18, to 2d Lt. J. G. Anding, 15th F.A., Ft. Sam Houston. Leave to 2d Lt. J. J. Binns, 12th F.A., Ft. Sam Houston, extended one month. One month, 29 days, Feb. 1, to 2d Lt. F. Dorn, 15th F.A., Ft. Sam Houston.

### 9TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.  
MAJ. GEN. C. T. MENOHER, COMDR.  
Col. A. V. P. Anderson, Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, ordered to command Maj. R. W. Pinger, O.D. (D.O.L.), University of Calif., Berkeley, to treatment, Letterman Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco.

Maj. E. W. Bayley, M.C., Presidio of Mon-

(Continued on page 534)

## THE FINANCIAL DIGEST

BY RAYMOND V. SYKES

An important development in the railroad industry was the recent announcement by the directors of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company that they had acquired an interest in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, with the intention of merging the two roads. This is one of many such important steps toward consolidating the railroads of the United States into about 19 great systems that will, no doubt, take place during 1926.

The proposed consolidation of the Rock Island and Frisco would result in a system of over 13,000 miles and would rival the Southern Pacific System in size, which at present has the greatest mileage of any in the United States. A rather interesting fact in connection with the acquisition of the Rock Island by the Frisco is that in years gone by the Rock Island controlled the Frisco. In 1907, the Rock Island System exceeded 14,000 miles, but in subsequent reorganization the Frisco and other lines were released and today the Rock Island has a mileage of about 8,000.

The logical merger of the Rock Island is with the Southern Pacific, and it has been believed all along that such would take place. If that plan were carried out the result would be a system of 23,000 miles and by far the largest of any in the country, or any that is so far proposed. Acquisition by the Frisco seems to upset that plan, although of course, the permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission must be procured before any merger takes place, and furthermore, it is held in some quarters that the Frisco-Rock Island deal is not intended as a permanent thing. In any event, the present instance is indicative of what is going on below the surface and points to what may be expected rather frequently in the not distant future.

Sanction on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Nickel Plate merger is the main factor that is holding up numerous other mergers. The Nickel Plate System as proposed will be comprised of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, which some time ago acquired the Lake Erie & Western and Toledo, St. Louis & Western, together with the Erie, Pere Marquette, Chesapeake & Ohio and Hocking Valley.

Another great system, which will be the largest in the country provided Rock Island is merged with the Frisco instead of the Southern Pacific, will be the Missouri Pacific System, in which preliminary consolidation work appears well along toward completion. The Missouri Pacific now controls in addition to several short lines, the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, which in turn controls the International-Great Northern, and the Missouri Pacific also controls the Texas & Pacific Railway, and with the Western Pacific has a half interest in the Denver & Rio Grande Western. It seems quite probable that the Western Pacific and all of the Denver & Rio Grande Western will eventually be taken into the Missouri Pacific System, resulting in a road of over 15,000 miles in length, and extending from New Orleans and St. Louis through to San Francisco.



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## NAVY NOMINATIONS

The nominations for promotion in the Navy, received by the Senate on Jan. 14, 1926, which were published in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 23, 1926, page 509, were all confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 25, 1926.

## CONGRESS AND THE SERVICES

**ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.**—The Army appropriation bill has not yet been reported out by the War Department subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations. It is not expected that it will be laid before the House of Representatives before next week, at the earliest.

**NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.**—The Navy appropriation bill, with \$9,000,000 for procurement of aircraft eliminated and several minor changes was passed by the House of Representatives Jan. 25 and is now pending before the Senate Naval subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. Senator Hale, chairman of the subcommittee, has tentatively set Feb. 1, it is understood, as the date on which hearings will be begun. It is likely that Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur, Admiral Eberle, Rear Admirals Shoemaker, Halligan and Moffett, all U.S.N., will be among the first witnesses called before the Senate subcommittees.

The section of the bill which made \$300,000 available immediately for contract with a private corporation for a metal-clad airship was amended so that the contract cannot be made prior to July, 1926.

An amendment by Mr. Updike increased the amount allotted for the pay and allowances of assigned Marine Corps Reservists from \$40,000 to \$65,000. A further amendment by Mr. French nullified the increase for assigned men by cutting \$25,000 from the \$80,000 allowed for pay of the Reserve excluding transferred and assigned men. The French amendment, which was passed, simply shifted the funds available for pay to meet the Updike amendment without increasing the total.

The Navy appropriation bill, with the above changes, is identical with the one reported by the naval subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations. It automatically keeps the Navy enlisted personnel at 82,000, disregarding the recommendations of the Navy Department for 84,000 or the Budget for 83,000.

The Naval Air Station at Lakehurst will be closed down under the terms of the bill as it now stands, and the Navy will be forced to decommission a number of ships, presumably destroyers, to meet the cuts in amounts allotted for maintenance.

**BILL ON NAVY AIRCRAFT.**—Chairman Butler of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill (H. R. 8314), in the House Jan. 25 which contains authorization for the \$9,000,000 eliminated from the Navy appropriation bill by his raising points of order. Mr. Butler's objections to the original inclusion of the \$9,000,000 was due to the fact that he believed the naval subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations had infringed on the legislative authority granted the Naval Affairs Committee by inserting it.

**SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS.**—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably Chairman Wadsworth's bill authorizing the Secretary of War to fix all allowances for enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts and validating certain payments for travel pay, commutation of quarters, heat, light, etc.

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, composed of Senators Pine, Robinson (Ind.), and Tyson, held a hearing on Senator Bingham's bill (S. 2337), creating a Musicians' Bureau in the Adjutant General's Department under a chief of musicians. Col. John P. Wade, U.S.A., told the subcommittee that the War Department did not favor the enactment of the proposed legislation. Warrant Officer Quinto testified in favor of the bill.

**WANTS WAR DEPARTMENT NAME CHANGED.**—Representative Bloom introduced a bill (H. R. 8300), which provides that the War Department shall be called the Department of the Army and the Secretary of War be known as the Secretary of the Army. It has been referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs and placed on the Calendar.

**RETIRED ENLISTED MEN WITH WAR SERVICE AS OFFICERS.**—Senator McNary has introduced a bill to improve the status of retired enlisted men who volunteered and served as commissioned officers during the World War in the Army of the United States. The bill provides that they shall receive the pay prescribed for second lieutenants of the retired list, their entire length of service, enlisted and commissioned to be computed as now authorized by law for officers of the retired list. It has been referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

**WARRANT OFFICERS' BILL.**—Senator Wadsworth has introduced a bill (S. 2761), to amend certain sections of the pay act of 1922 relating to warrant officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. The provisions fix the monthly base pay of Army and Marine Corps warrant officers at \$148 and of warrant officers in the Army Mine Planter Service, masters, at \$185. The existing laws authorizing continuous service pay for each five years of service would be repealed effective as of June 30, 1922. In place of this would be substituted a provision under which warrant officers would receive as a permanent addition to their pay an increase of 5 percent of their base pay for each three years of service, not to exceed 50 percent.

It would also entitle warrant officers to subsistence and rental allowances authorized by the 1922 act for second lieutenants.

**HEARING ON JONES BILL.**—The House Committee on Naval Affairs held a hearing January 27 on H. R. 8183 authorizing the discharge of persons under 21 who enlisted in the Navy or Marine Corps without the written consent of his parent or guardian. Rear Adm. Wm. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, appeared and favored the bill with a few minor amendments to clarify its language.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS

Nominations Sent to Senate Jan. 25, 1925  
Appointments, by Transfer, in the Regular Army  
Coast Artillery Corps.—Maj. J. B. Maynard, C.W.S., with rank from July 1, 1920.  
Infantry.—Second Lt. G. B. Peopie, A.S., with rank from June 12, 1925.

Promotions in the Regular Army  
To be Colonel.—Lt. Col. G. Sevier, C.A.C., from Jan. 19, 1926.  
To be Lieutenant Colonel.—Maj. O. H. Sampson, Q.M.C., from Jan. 19, 1926.  
To be Majors.—Capt. S. R. Beard, F.D., from  
(Continued on page 535)

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of Math., West Point, 1914-17; Asst. Prof.,  
West Point, 1921-25.

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Journal, Washington, D. C.

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## PERSONALS

(Continued from page 526)

Mrs. William Taylor Bauskett, wife of Captain Bauskett, U.S.A., was hostess at tea at the New Willard, Washington, D. C., on January 27. Among those present were Mmes. McCook, Marshall, Brigham, George, Eichelsdoerfer, Ruddy, Klein and Krarup.

## WEDDINGS

**BLAIR-MASON.**—Mr. William D. Blair and Miss Mary Eula Mason, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Charles F. Mason, U.S.A., were married at Washington, D. C., on Jan. 29, 1926.

**CRAIG-PIKE.**—William Bruce Craig, warrant electrician, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Pauline Pike, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Pike, of San Diego, Calif., were married at the home of the bride's parents Jan. 12, 1926.

**KESSINGER-MCFARLAND.**—Lt. Howard E. Kessinger, 15th F.A., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth McFarland were married on Jan. 12, 1926, at Christ Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Tex.

**KLINE-CRIDGE.**—Lt. Lawrence Raymond Kline, U.S.M.C., and Miss Kathleen Cridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Cridge, of Coronado, Calif., were married at the bride's home Jan. 16, 1926.

**LAURENCE-BATES.**—Lt. Charles White Laurence, U.S.A., and Miss Katherine Lucinda Bates were married on Jan. 3, 1926, at Houston, Tex.

**TRICOU-STRICKLAND.**—Comdr. Eugene H. Tricou, S.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Sally K. Strickland, widow of the late Col. J. F. Strickland, were married in Coronado, Calif., Dec. 30, 1925.

**WALSH-WITCHER.**—Lt. Harvey Walsh, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Witcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sheridan Witcher, of Highland View, Calif., were married Jan. 11, 1926, in the chapel of St. John's Church, at Eagle Rock, Calif.

## BIRTHS

**CAVE.**—Born at Children's Hospital Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1926, to Capt. and Mrs. Richard L. Cave, F.D., U.S.A., a son, Edmund Harwood.

**FARRISS.**—Born at St. Michaels Hospital, Grand Forks, N. Dak., Dec. 30, 1925, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter B. Farriss, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Charlotte Anne.

**GOODIER.**—Born Jan. 13, 1926, at Boston, Mass., to Maj. and Mrs. L. E. Goodier, Jr., U.S.A., a daughter, Ann Northrop.

**HANSON.**—Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1926, to Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hanson, F.A., U.S.A., a son, Robert Sterling.

**KETTENBURG.**—Born to Mr. and Mrs. George William Kettenburg on Jan. 13, 1926, at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., a son, George William Kettenburg, III.

**PHILAN.**—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Philan, Jr., announce the birth of a son, William Balfour, on Dec. 22, 1925, at Utica, N. Y. The son is the grandson of the late Col. Harry Otis Perley, Medical Corps, U.S.A.

**SAMPSON.**—Maj. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Nancy Lou, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Jan. 21, 1926.

**TOWNSEND.**—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Glen R. Townsend, U.S.A., Jan. 11, 1926, at Ft. Snelling, Minn., a daughter.

## DEATHS

**BUSH.**—Mr. Arthur Richmond Bush, member of the Naval Academy class of 1881, died at his residence in Schenectady, N. Y., on Jan. 24, 1926.

**BYERLEY.**—Mr. Samuel Byerley, father of Mrs. J. K. Esier, wife of Lt. Comdr. J. K. Esier, U.S.N., died Jan. 17, 1926, at Washington, D. C.

**CARTER.**—Lt. Col. Robert D. Carter, U.S.A., Ret., died Jan. 22, 1926, at his residence in Washington, D. C.

**FURLEY.**—Margaret Hogan Furley, widow of Bartley G. Furley, died suddenly of heart disease at her home, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Jan. 13, 1926.

**GARRARD.**—Mary Biddle Lane Garrard, widow of the late Col. Joseph Garrard, Cav., U.S.A., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Victor S. Foster, Ft. Bliss, Tex., Jan. 18, 1926.

**HARVEY.**—Mrs. Katherine Heydrick Harvey, widow of Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, D. C. N.G., died in Tampa, Fla., Jan. 22, 1926.

**LOCKWOOD.**—Brig. Gen. Benjamin C. Lockwood died Jan. 22, 1926, at Detroit, Mich. He is survived by his wife and a son, Maj. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Jr., Inf., U.S.A., on duty in Hawaii.

**MORGAN.**—Capt. Fannin A. Morgan, J.A. G.D., U.S.A., died on Jan. 23, 1926, at Washington, D. C.

**ROSS.**—Died at Coconut Grove, Fla., Jan. 23, 1926, Rear Adm. Albert Ross, U.S.N., Ret.

**SCHENCK.**—Died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1926, Margaret B. Schenck, widow of Lt. Col. Alexander D. Schenck, Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

**STANFORD.**—Died at Alton, Ill., Jan. 17, 1926, Mrs. Homer Stanford, mother of Capt. Homer R. Stanford, U.S.N., and grandmother of Mrs. Sackett, wife of Lt. E. L. Sackett, U.S.N.

**STONE.**—First Lt. Cola E. Stone, F.D., U.S.A., died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1926.

**TURNER.**—Mrs. Lanassa Miesse Turner, mother of Mrs. George I. Gunkel, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Gunkel, U.S.A., Ret., died at her home in Greenville, Ohio, on Jan. 13, 1926. Funeral services were held on Jan. 16, 1926.

**WALTERS.**—William F. Walters, who died Jan. 21, 1926, was born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14, 1861. Served in 5th Cavalry, 1883 to 1888 and 1889 to 1892. Civilian employee, Q.M.C., Chicago, 1892 to 1894; at Ft. Sam Houston, 1916 to 1920, and at Ft. Reno, Okla., from July, 1920, to date of death.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS

(Continued from page 525)

Ch. Phars. J. F. Durkin, to Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. B. Furnell, to Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.; H. E. Sauser, to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pay Clk. A. J. Kirsch, to U.S.S. Arkansas.

The following dispatch was received from C.I.N.C., dated Jan. 22, 1926:

Comdr. S. C. Loomis, Ens. J. E. Shomier, to U.S.S. Sara Thompson.  
Lts. B. F. Staud, to U.S.S. Noa; Ens. W. O'Sullivan, to U.S.S. Huron.  
Lts. W. H. Abbey (S.C.), to U.S.S. Sacramento; E. W. Brown (S.C.), to Nav. Sta., Cavite; and Mach. J. M. Flaherty, to U.S.S. Huron.

## Effective January 23

Lt. Comdrs. H. G. Fuller, to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. W. Koehler, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lts. G. C. Dyer, to U.S.S. V-3; J. E. Ostrander, to Aircraft Sqdn., Battle Fleet; J. T. Roach, relieved all active duty, to home; C. R. Woodson, to officer in chg., Navy Rctg. Sta., Providence, R. I.

Lts. (j.g.) T. A. Cory, to rec. ship, Boston, Mass., for temp. duty; G. Van Deurn, to temp. duty 15th Nav. Dist., then carry out remainder orders upon arrival U.S.S. Langley, Canal Zone.

Ens. H. M. Hayter, to U.S.S. Yarrowburgh; E. L. Monaghi, to U.S.S. Eagle 58; H. H. Tiernoth, to U.S.S. John F. Burnes.

Comdr. W. N. Hughes (S.C.), to Navy Yard, New York; Lt. T. A. Culhane (S.C.), to settle accounts.

Ch. Machs. W. C. Gray, to U.S.S. Richmond; R. E. Simon, to office Nav. Insp. of Eng. Matl., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Effective January 26

Capt. W. H. Standley, to command U.S.S. California; Lt. E. J. Richards, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lts. (j.g.) F. W. Beard, to Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.; R. P. Glass, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; J. C. Gladney (M.C.), resignation accepted Jan. 28, 1926.

Lts. H. R. Dye (S.C.), to Nav. Trng. Sta., N.O.B., Hampton Rds., Va.; H. C. Sowell (S.C.), to Nav. Air Sta., Coco Solo, C. Z.

Ch. Gun. C. F. Dame, to Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.; Ch. Mach. L. F. Miller, to Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.

## NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

January 31, 1926

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

**Line**  
R. Adm. L. McNamee  
Capt. W. J. Giles  
Comdr. H. B. Meacham  
Lt. Cdr. S. R. Shumaker  
Lt. D. A. Hughes  
Lt. (j.g.) D. B. Candler

**Medical Corps**  
R. Adm. Albert M. D. McCormick  
Capt. G. F. Freeman  
Comdr. J. B. Kaufman  
Lt. Cdr. E. J. Lanoia  
Lt. Robert E. Duncan

**Dental Corps**  
Lt. Cdr. H. R. McCleery  
Lt. Raymond D. Reid

**Supply Corps**  
R. Adm. T. H. Hicks  
Capt. C. J. Cleburne  
Comdr. H. E. Collins  
Lt. Cdr. J. P. Jackson  
Lt. D. W. Robinson  
Lt. (j.g.) E. T. Stewart, Jr.

**Civil Engineer Corps**  
R. Adm. F. R. Harris  
Capt. Geo. A. McKay  
Cdr. Greer A. Duncan  
Lt. Cdr. H. C. Fischer  
Lt. E. D. Miller

**Chaplain's Corps**  
Capt. E. A. Duff  
Cdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick  
Lt. Cdr. J. B. Earnest, Jr.  
Lt. A. deG. Vogler

**Construction Corps**  
R. Adm. E. Snow  
Capt. J. W. Woodruff  
Comdr. F. G. Crisp  
Lt. Cdr. C. F. Osborn  
Lt. Mason D. Harris

**EXPLOSION ON FARRAGUT**  
Due to a premature explosion of the forward 4-inch gun on the U. S. destroyer Farragut during battle torpedo practice off Point Loma, San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27, Seaman Otis Lloyd Bogar, 27 years, was killed, and Ch. Bosn. Mate Joseph Becker was fatally injured. A number of others were slightly injured. The Farragut was not materially damaged by the explosion.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS

January 21, 1926

2d Lt. R. C. Pate, to MB, NYd, Puget Sound, Wash.

January 23, 1926

Col. F. M. Wise, retired as of Jan. 19, 1926; Lt. Col. E. A. Greene, to MB, NYd, New York, N. Y.; 2d Lt. J. M. McHugh, to MB, Quantico, Va.; Pay Clk. G. W. Stahl, to Department of the Pacific.

January 25, 1926

2d Lts. T. B. White, C. J. Chappell, L. R. Kline, C. L. Marshall, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.; J. B. McHugh, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla., for aviation instruction; Qm. Clk. J. F. Dickey, to MB, NOB, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

January 27, 1926

Maj. R. H. Tebbes, to Gendarmerie d'Haiti; Capt. L. F. S. Horan, to 1st Brigade, Haiti; Capt. W. Elmore, to 1st Brigade, Haiti, 1st Lt. C. D. Baylis, to 1st Brigade, Haiti; M. Shively, to 1st Brigade, Haiti; 2d Lt. C. J. Eldridge, to 1st Brigade, Haiti; Capt. E. G. Huefe, 1st Lt. I. W. Miller and 2d Lt. J. E. Curry, to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

1st Lts. H. T. Nicholas, to MD, U.S.S. Den-

ver; T. H. Cartwright, to MB, NTS, Newport, R. I.; R. Skinner, V. M. Guymon and 2d Lt. J. C. Harmon, to B. R. Jones, P. A. Shiebler, W. J. Stuart, L. B. Fuller, E. A. Thomas and P. E. Conrad, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.; Qm. Clk. J. Strong, to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.

January 28, 1926

Maj. J. P. Willcox, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.  
Capt. W. P. Richards, to duty at Mare Island, Calif.

Qm. Clk. W. V. Harris, appointed a Q.M. clerk, with rank from Oct. 11, 1925.

## U.S.M.C. PROMOTION STATUS

January 28, 1926

**Commissioned**  
Col. R. S. Hooker  
Lt. Col. R. B. Farquharson  
Maj. Harry K. Pickett  
Capt. Henry S. Hausmann  
1st Lt. Wm. N. McKelvy, Jr.

**Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy**  
Col. John C. Beaumont  
Lt. Col. Walter N. Hill  
Maj. Henry L. Larson  
Capt. Fred B. Hoyt  
1st Lt. Orin H. Wheeler

## CORPS AREA ORDERS

(Continued from page 532)

terey, Calif., to treatment, Letterman Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco.  
Leaves.—Leave to 1st Lt. R. A. Hill, 6th Engrs., Camp Lewis, Wash., extended one month.

## PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT

Headquarters,

Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

**MAJ. GEN. W. D. LASSITER, COMDR.**  
Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin in temp. command.  
Col. James A. Woodruff, Chief of Staff.

Under provisions of A.R. No. 600-20, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin assumed command of Panama Canal Dept., effective Jan. 13, 1926.

1st Lt. M. Boatner, Jr., 11th Engrs., Corozal, C. Z., sail Feb. 1, for New York, and on expiration of leave to duty, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

1st Lt. D. Gullatt, 11th Engrs., to duty, detached service at Panama Engr. Depot, Corozal, C. Z., vice Capt. R. M. Copeland, 11th Engrs.

1st Lt. K. Sloan, A.S., France Field, C.Z., on arrival in U. S. and on expiration of leave to duty, Bolling Field, D. C.  
Leaves.—One month, 1 day, on arrival in U. S., to 1st Lt. K. Sloan, A.S.

## ORDERS TO RESERVES

The following are orders issued from the various Corps Areas and Departments, relating to Reserve officers:

## 1st Corps Area

Assignments

Lt. Col. J. F. Hawkins, Med., to 65th Gen. Hosp., I. Z., Providence, as Ch. of Surg. Ser.  
Maj. G. C. Anthony, Med., to 341st Med. Regt., XI Corps, Boston.

Maj. J. M. Creggan, Dent., to 39th Gen. Hosp., C. Z., New Haven, Conn., as Ch. of Dent. Ser.

Maj. C. F. Godfrey, Dent., to 1st Auxiliary Surg. Grp. (1st Spec. Grp.), C. Z., Boston, as Dent. Oral Surg., 3d Maxillo-facial Team.

Maj. C. B. Laffin, Dent., to 1st Auxiliary Surg. Grp. (1st Spec. Grp.), C. Z., Boston, Dent. Oral Surg., 4th Maxillo-facial Team.

Maj. C. J. McGillicuddy, Med., to Recruiting at large, as Surg., Boston Recruiting Office, Boston.

Maj. F. C. Leavitt, Med., to 146th Gen. Hosp., I. Z., Boston, as Asst. to Ch. of Surg. Ser.

Capt. F. D. Browning, Dent., to 1st Sta. Hosp., C. Z., Norwich, Conn., Dent. Ser.

Capt. G. G. Fernald, Med., to Recruiting at Large, I. Z., as Asst. to Surg., Worcester Recruiting Office, Worcester, Mass.

Capt. C. P. Harkins, Med., to Recruiting at Large, I. Z., as Asst. to Surg., Boston Recruiting Office, Boston.

## 2d Corps Area

Assignments

Maj. J. F. Bresnahan, Med., to 380th Med. Regt., 1st Army.

Capt. J. B. Delitsch, Engr., to 490th Engr. Bn. Railway.

1st Lt. W. Rich, Dent., to 380th Med. Regt., 1st Army.

2d Lt. J. Carie, Jr., F.A., to 78th Div. The following Chemical Warfare Res. Corps officers are assigned for training: To 61st Cav. Div., Maj. W. E. Vawter; to Brooklyn Supply Pt., 2d Lt. P. F. Teichman; to Camden Supply Pt., 2d Lt. A. M. Shwalter; to Syracuse Supply Pt., 2d Lt. A. Williams; to 77th Div., Capt. G. H. Breed.

## 3d Corps Area

Assignments

Capt. J. R. Cardwell, Ord., to 603d Ord. Co. (Amm.), XIII Corps.

To Gen. Hosp. No. 38 (C.Z.), 1st Lt. J. A. Crozier, Dent.

To Sta. Hosp. No. 7 (C. Z.), Capt. J. C. Sandlin, Dent.

## 6th Corps Area

Assignments

Lt. Col. J. C. Dallenbach, Med., to active duty, Feb. 6.

Maj. F. N. Wildish, Engr., to active duty, Feb. 20.

Maj. J. E. Walton, Med., to Sta. Hosp., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., as Executive Officer.

Capt. G. W. Davis, F.A., to active duty, Feb. 1. The following officers of the Med. Admin. Corps are assigned to Sta. Hosp., Camp Custer, Mich.: Capt. H. M. Lamb, as Adj.; 2d Lt.

R. H. Pitts, as Asst. Q.M.; 2d Lt. W. W. Cromley, as Registrar and C.O., Detach. of Patients; 2d Lt. A. A. Eagleton, as Detach. Comdr.; 2d Lt. A. S. Baker, as Asst. Q.M.

The following officers are assigned to Sta. Hosp., Camp Douglas, Wis.: Capt. E. O. Kalk, Dent., as Dent. Surg.; 2d Lt. G. F. Weber, M.O., as Adj. and Detach. Comdr.; 2d Lt. H. O. Highley, M.A., as Supply Officer; 2d Lt. W. L. Swanson, M.A., as Mess Officer.

## 9th Corps Area

Assignments

To 90th Evacuation Hospital, 6th Army.—Capt. W. O. Weiskotten, Med., as Roentgenologist; 1st Lt. F. E. Doodel, Dent., as Dent. Surg.; 1st Lt. H. A. F. Przybylski, M.A., as Detach. Comdr.

Maj. W. C. Vest, F.A., to 446th F.A., I. Z.

2d Lt. R. C. Hinote, Cav., to 162d Cav. Brig., 6th Army.

2d Lt. W. D. Bruere, Cav., to 162d Cav. Brig., 6th Army.

2d Lt. E. D. Downs, F.A., to 446th F.A., I. Z.

The following officers are assigned to 104th (Frontier) Div.: Capt. C. S. Heidel, Eng.; J. N. Davis, Med.; 2d Lts. J. R. Andrews, Inf.; J. L. Metcalf, Inf.; A. F. Rich, F.A.; H. P. Ehringer, Engr.; L. W. Doud, Inf.; C. T. Van Hise, Inf.

## WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

(Continued from page 519)

Lt. Col. W. B. Wallace, Inf., detailed member Gen. Staff Corps and assigned to duty with W. D. Gen. Staff, June 30, and will sail June 5 from San Francisco, to New York, thence to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Staff for duty (Jan. 23).

Maj. J. D. Reardon, A.S., detailed member Gen. Staff Corps, and assigned to duty with W. D. Gen. Staff, Aug. 15, Washington, D. C. (Jan. 23).

Following officers detailed member G. S. Corps, and assigned to duty with W. D. Gen. Staff, on date set forth, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty: Col. S. H. Ford, Inf., Oct. 1; J. L. DeWitt, Inf., Oct. 1, and Maj. J. N. Greely, F.A., July 9. (Jan. 23).

Following officers detailed member Gen. Staff Corps and assigned to duty with War Department G. S., Washington, D. C., on date set forth: Lt. Col. M. E. Locke, F.A., Oct. 19; G. Grunert, Cav., Aug. 15, and Maj. A. R. Chaffee, Cav., Aug. 15. (Jan. 23).

Lt. Col. D. V. Voorhis, Cav., detailed member General Staff Corps and assigned to duty with W. D. Gen. Staff, Oct. 16. (Jan. 23).

Following officers to duty with War Dept. General Staff, Washington, D. C., on dates specified: Col. J. B. Allison, S.C., Aug. 16; Maj. V. W. Cooper, Cav., Aug. 6, and F. Moorman, S.C., July 19. (Jan. 23).

## ORGANIZED RESERVES

Capt. E. F. Knauf, Q.M.C., to active duty Feb. 5, at New York General Intermediate Depot for training. (Jan. 22.)

1st Lt. D. Longfellow, M.C., to active duty, Feb. 1, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., for duty. (Jan. 22.)

1st Lt. A. C. Eastburn, C.E., to active duty Feb. 2, with Chief of Engrs., for training. (Jan. 26.)

## ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since January 22, 1926.

Last promotion to grade of colonel: Louis S. Chapplear, A.G. Dept., No. 4, on page 147.

Last nomination to grade of colonel: Robt. F. Woods, C.A.C. (Nov. Army List & Directory).

Vacancies: None.

Senior lieutenant colonel: Richard K. Cravens, A.G. Dept.

Last promotion to grade of lieutenant colonel: Robert J. West, Inf., No. 585, on page 149.

Last nomination to grade of lieutenant colonel: Frank B. Kobes, Inf.

Vacancies: 1. Officer entitled, Hans O. Olson, Inf.

Senior major if vacancy were filled: Alfred Brandt, Inf.

Last promotion to grade of major: Thomas S. Pugh, Fin. Dept., No. 2313, on page 155.

Last nomination to grade of major: Emmet C. Morton, Fin. Dept.

Vacancies: 1. Officer entitled, Harold G. Salmon, Fin. Dept.

Senior captain if vacancy were filled: Archie H. Willis, Fin. Dept.

Last promotion to grade of captain: James M. Roamer, Inf., No. 5486, on page 166.

Last nomination to grade of captain: Clyde V. Finter, A.S.

Vacancies: 1. Officer entitled, Michael C. Shea, F.A.

Senior first lieutenant if vacancy were filled: Paul D. Carter, Inf.

Last promotion to grade of first lieutenant: Walter D. Buie, Inf., No. 8458, on page 177.

Last nomination to grade of first lieutenant: John B. Cooley, Cav.



## Congress

(Continued from page 533)

Jan. 15, 1926; Capt. G. N. Watson, F.D., from Jan. 19, 1926.

To be Captains.—First Lts. M. E. Scott, F.A., from Jan. 15, 1926; L. B. Rock, Inf., from Jan. 19, 1926; C. M. Hurt, Cav., from Jan. 19, 1926. To be First Lieutenants.—Second Lts. J. T. Ward, Cav., from Jan. 15, 1926; J. E. Reiersen, C.A.C., from Jan. 15, 1926; H. J. Hunt, Jr., Inf., from Jan. 16, 1926.

Reappointment in the O.R.C. of the Army  
General Officer.—Brig. Gen. B. P. Disque, to be brigadier general, Res., from Feb. 17, 1926.

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS

Among the Army nominations confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 25 were Col. Andrew Hero, Jr., Coast Artillery, U.S.A., to be Chief of Coast Artillery with the rank of Major General; Col. James M. Kennedy, Medical Corps, to be Brigadier General, and Assistant to the Surgeon General; Col. Joseph D. Leitch, U.S.A., to be a Brigadier General; Lt. Col. Granville Sevier, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., to be Colonel, and Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, O.R.C., re-appointed as Brigadier General O.R.C.

The nominations for promotion in the Army received by the Senate on Jan. 15, 1926, which were published in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 23, pages 507 and 509, were all confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 25.

## BILLS PENDING

S. 2597.—Authorizing the President to appoint and retire certain persons first lieutenants in the Medical Corps, United States Army.

S. 2654.—To extend the limitations of time upon the issuance of medals of honor, distinguished-service crosses, and distinguished-service medals to persons who served in the Army of the United States during the World War.

S. 2658.—To authorize the Secretary of War to fix all allowances for enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts; to validate certain payments for travel pay, commutation of quarters, heat, light, and so forth, and for other purposes.

S. 2752.—For the purchase of land as an artillery range at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

S. 2761.—To amend sections 9 and 11 of the act entitled "An act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service."

H. R. 7961.—For the relief of former officers of the United States Naval Reserve Force and the United States Marine Corps who were erroneously released from active duty and enrolled at places other than their homes or place of enrollment.

H. R. 7967.—Authorizing the retirement of acting assistant surgeons of the United States Navy.

H. R. 8122.—To provide for the erection of a National Guard Armory in the District of Columbia as a memorial to those who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during times of war.

H. R. 8130.—To authorize the Secretary of War to fix all allowances for enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts; to validate certain payments for travel pay, commutation of quarters, heat, light, and so forth, and for other purposes.

H. R. 8183.—To authorize the discharge of any person under 21 years of age enlisting in the Naval Service or Marine Corps without the written consent of the parent or guardian.

H. R. 8202.—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer to the Treasury Department for quarantine purposes a portion of La Costa Island, Fla.

H. R. 8203.—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer to the Treasury Department a portion of Ft. Clinch Military Reservation on Amelia Island, Fla.

H. R. 8204.—To amend the act approved Mar. 3, 1925, relating to the restoration of Ft. McHenry.

H. R. 8205.—To amend the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes.

H. R. 8300.—Providing that the Department of War shall hereafter be called the Department of the Army, and the Secretary thereof shall be called the Secretary of the Army, and for other purposes.

H. R. 8314.—To authorize the construction and procurement of aircraft and aircraft equipment for the Navy.

H. R. 8317.—To provide for forfeiture of pay of persons in the military and naval services of the United States who are absent from duty on account of the direct effects of the intemperate use of alcoholic liquor or habit-forming drugs or because of venereal disease.

H. R. 8318.—To amend that provision of the act approved Mar. 3, 1879, relating to issue of arms and ammunition for the protection of public money and property.

H. R. 8320.—To give military status and discharges to the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps, organized by the War Department under authority of the President of the United States for service during the war with Germany.

H. R. 8371.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of sand and gravel from the naval ammunition depot reservation at Hingham, Mass.

## NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

Distribution has begun of the 1925 National Guard Register. About 7,500 copies of the register will be distributed, of which 5,000 will be shipped to the several states.

## CAROLINA PROPERTIES

"Unprecedented prosperity is predicted in 1926 for western North Carolina," said G. G. Reiniger, vice president of Carolina Properties, Inc., this week. This is really organization of which Maj. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., is president.

Mr. Reiniger, formerly lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., has just returned from a trip to North Carolina in the interest of Carolina Properties, domesticating the corporation in that state, opening new offices at Asheville and acquiring properties for sale.

The Asheville offices of the corporation are housed in the much-sought Battery Park Hotel Terrace, with 60 feet of street front, looking out upon the new \$1,500,000 arcade being erected by E. W. Grove—the project covering an entire block with a 12-story hotel in its center, flanked by 60 stores.

H. Y. Scott, former president of the North Carolina Commercial Secretaries' Association, has been appointed sales manager of the Asheville offices.

## NEW BROKERAGE FIRM IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington's importance as a financial center is again demonstrated by the action of A. A. Hausman-Gwathmey & Co., in opening a branch office in the transportation Building, one block north of the War Department. These two firms recently consolidated, thus combining their financial resources and their various operations. The company has branch offices in the United States and Canada, connected by 40,000 miles of leased wires. The value of its memberships on the New York and other stock exchanges is approximately \$1,000,000. Signaling the opening of the Washington branch, Hon. Joseph H. Hines, a leading Republican, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, entertained a distinguished company at dinner at his residence.

## CUT NAVY PHONE FUND

A cut of \$30,000 in the appropriation for Pay, Miscellaneous, subhead 10, of the Navy appropriations bill was made by the naval subcommittee before the bill was reported to the House, the reduction being from \$200,000 to \$170,000.

## BRITISH WRITER WINS U. S. NAVAL INSTITUTE MEDAL

Mr. Hector C. Bywater, a well-known British writer on naval topics, was on Jan. 28, 1926, awarded the gold medal of the United States Naval Institute for the best essay of the year on a naval or patriotic subject. Mr. Bywater's topic was "The Battleship and Its Uses."

The following were awarded honorable mention: Capt. W. S. Anderson, U.S.N., who wrote on "The Limitation of Naval Armaments," and Rear Adm. W. G. Pratt, U.S.N., whose topic was "Some Phases of Aerial Warfare."

## PERSHING SAILS FOR U. S.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., former president of the Tacna-Arica plebiscitary commission, who has been succeeded by Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, U.S.A., sailed Jan. 28 on the U.S. cruiser Denver for home. There was a large crowd at the pier to bid him farewell. General Pershing, prior to his sailing, issued a proclamation "to the people of the plebiscitary area." He spoke of his deep interest in a just outcome of the plebiscite.

## HERE IS THE ANSWER

The answer to the cross-word puzzle that appeared in the last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is given below:

| HORIZONTAL   | VERTICAL    |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Army.     | 1. Atom.    |
| 4. Navy.     | 2. Run.     |
| 8. Tub.      | 3. M.B.     |
| 10. N.A.A.   | 5. An.      |
| 11. On.      | 6. Van.     |
| 12. T.N.T.   | 7. Yawl.    |
| 14. N.W.     | 9. Snorted. |
| 15. Boode.   | 12. Touch.  |
| 17. Journal. | 13. Tenor.  |
| 19. Actor.   | 15. Boa.    |
| 21. It.      | 16. D.A.R.  |
| 23. Her.     | 18. Wing.   |
| 24. Ma.      | 20. Top.    |
| 25. Now.     | 22. Tow.    |
| 27. Map.     | 24. Maw.    |
| 28. Gets.    | 26. Wt.     |
| 29. News.    | 27. Me.     |

Submitted by D. S. L.

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